FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 117 *15 June 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

OPEC Chairman Sees Need for Oil Price Ceiling A 1
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 12 Jun]
Spokesman of Libyan-Palestinian Conference Speaks to Press A 4
PFLP's Habash Urges 'Serious Revolutionary Action' A 5
Kuwait Paper Says Syrians Will Mediate Iran-Iraq Dispute A 7
Qatari Paper Reports Contacts A 7
PLO's 'Arafat Cables Former Lebanese President Franjiyah [VOP] A 8
Fatah Receives Invitation From Cuban Communist Party [VOP] A 8
Arab Parliamentary Union Admits Algeria, Suspends Egypt A 8
Bourguiba Message A 8
Tunisia Proposes Special Arab League Council Meeting A 9
PNC Chairman Al-Fahum Praises Iraqi-Syrian Unity Steps A 9
'Arafat Attends Palestinian, Syrian, Lebanese Meeting [VOP] A 10
PLO Reportedly Appoints New Director for Amman Office A 10
[Amman AL-AKHBAR 15 Jun]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Ambassadorial Relations With ROK Also Available to DPRK C 1
'Official' Discusses Relations With Iran C 1

PDRY

YSP Official Receives DFLP Member 13 Jun, Yepishev 14 Jun C 1
INA: Iraqi Fishing Official, Boat Crew Detained C 2
Aden Cites DNF Statement on 'Imperialist, Reactionary Circles' C 2

QATAR

South Korean Energy Minister Arrives C 3
Message to Amir C 3
Oil Minister Interviewed by Saudi Papers C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Upper Voltan President Lamizana Departs C 4
Joint Statement C 4
Yamani Receives Iraqi OPEC Governor C 6

YAR

Joint Foreign Affairs Committee Concludes Meeting C 6

EGYPT

President as-Sadat Meets Yadin in Alexandria D 1
Yadin Press Conference D 1
Vice President Husni Mubarak Arrives in London D 3
Thatcher Meeting D 4
Arrival in Paris D 4
AL-AHRAM: Settlements, Not Criticism, Threaten Peace [12 Jun] D 4
AL-AHRAM Discusses Carter-Brezhnev Meeting D 5

IRAQ

ATH-THAWRAH Concludes Series on Relations With Iran E 1
Foreign Ministry Summons Soviet, French Ambassadors E 5

JORDAN

King Husayn Arrives in London 14 June F 1
Crown Prince Hassan Comments on Israeli Settlements F 1
NCC Speaker Meets PRC Friendship Delegation F 1

LEBANON

AL-BAYRAQ Reports Dispute With Speaker as-As'ad [13 Jun] G 1
Phalangist National Liberal Commands Meet on Clashes [VOL] G 1
Al-Jumayyil, Sham'un Meeting [VOL] G 2
Beirut Reports Israeli Artillery Pounds Areas in South G 2
Palestinian, Rightist Artillery Duels [VOL] G 2
Beirut Radio Reports Calm Following Clash G 3
CP Political Bureau Member Al-Ayyubi Killed G 3
Israeli Chief of Staff Reportedly Visits Beirut G 3

SYRIA

Foreign Minister Khaddam Receives PLO's 'Arafat 14 June H 1
Meeting With Cypriot Official H 1
Rif'at al-Asad Visits Franjiyah in Zgharta H 1
Defense Squads Carry Out Military Exercise H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

YAR Premier Meets With POLISARIO Delegation, Departs I 1
Departure of Delegation I 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From Iranian Revolution Factions I 1

MOROCCO

UN Envoy Appeals to Security Council on Algerian Aggression I 2
Spanish King Arrives in Fes for 3-Day Visit I 2
Speech at Dinner I 2
Boucetta on Spanish Relations I 4
Bouabid Says Morocco Will Not Compromise on Sahara Issue I 4

SUDAN

Numayri on Relations With Egypt, Neighboring Countries I 5
[Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL 9 Jun]

ISRAEL

Begin Promises More Settlement, Attacks Opposition N 1
Jewish Leaders Meet With Begin, Agree on Settlement N 1
Yadin Concludes Meetings in Egypt 15 Jun N 2
Foreign Minister Dayan Comments on Autonomy Talks N 3
Sharon: U.S. Attempting to Create Palestinian State N 4
Ehrlich Comments on Trade With the U.S. N 4
['AL HAMISHMAR 14 Jun]
Peres Speaks About Withdrawal, Israeli Arabs N 5
DAVAR Commentary on Competition in Labor Party [13 Jun] N 6
15 Jun Press on Settlement, SALT Talks, UNIFIL N 7
Judaea, Samaria Commander on Law, Order in Territories N 8
Nabulus Leaders Complain About Military Government N 9
Zamir Confirms Elon More Lands Uncultivated N 10
[MA'ARIV 14 Jun]
Supreme Court Postpones Decision on Villagers' Appeal N 10
MK Rechtman Submits Letter of Resignation N 10

IRAN

Government Spokesman Entezam Discusses Iraq, USSR, U.S. R 1
Khomeyni Telegram Tells of 'Insulting' Arrest of Ayatollah R 3
Khomeyni Receives Khuzestan, Turkoman Delegations R 4
Ambassador to Moscow Interviewed on Current Issues R 4
Comments on Afghanistan, USSR R 5
14 June Iraqi Violation of Iranian Airspace Reported R 6
Another Death Caused by Air Raid R 6
TANJUG Cites Iran's Yazdi on Constituent Assembly R 6
Newsmen To Receive Draft Constitution 15 June R 7
Press Freedom Body Rejects Press Law Bill R 7
[AYANDEGAN 11 Jun]
Jurists' Demonstration in Justice Palace Reported R 8
Navy Guards Instructed To Watch for Saboteurs, Arms Smugglers R 8
Importers Asked To Aid Clearing of Overcrowded Docks R 8
Iranshahr Radio Station Attacked 14 June R 8
Tehran Reports Bomb Incidents in Khorramshahr, Abadan R 9
Zanjan Governor Reportedly Resigns Over Security Problem R 9
Reinstatement of Governor Petitioned R 9
Committees Abolished in Zanjan R 9
Policeman Convicted, Executed in Gorgan R 10
INA: SAVAK Elements Attack Prison in Shushtar R 10
Khomeyni Bans Alcohol, Permits Narcotics R 10
[Madras THE HINDU 29 May]

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

AL-MUSTAQBAL Interviews Afghan Revolution Leader [Paris, 9 Jun] S 1

INDIA

Further Court Proceedings Reported in Gandhi Cases S 5
Kundu Reiterates Support for African Liberation Movements S 6

PAKISTAN

Indian Prime Minister's Remarks on Afghanistan Approved S 6
Haq Informed of PNA Stand on Local Body Polls S 6

SRI LANKA

Trade Minister Discusses Tamil Rights, Division of Island S 7

OPEC CHAIRMAN SEES NEED FOR OIL PRICE CEILING

LD131533 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Jun 79 pp 1,2 LD

[Interview granted by Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister and current OPEC chairman, to Mahir 'Uthman in London--date not given]

[Text] [Question] What was the aim of your recent tour of Arab countries?

[Answer] UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan charged me with conveying verbal messages from him to the gulf state rulers. The reason for this tour was one of concern by the UAE and its president to prepare for the OPEC meeting. Also, as OPEC chairman for the current session the UAE has observed that there is great instability and confusion in the oil market and that this state of affairs has begun to result in negative effects that could lead to tension in relations between the various parties involved in the oil industry. Therefore, it was necessary to search for factors that would restore stability to the petroleum market.

During my tour I carried two ideas which found response among the countries I visited. The first is to take the oil-price system back to the single-price base. This is because leaving the door open to every country to define the price it wants, using the free market price as a guide, has further complicated the problem of market instability and led to successive price increases by a number of OPEC countries. In a situation like this the OPEC countries must shoulder their responsibilities, which lie primarily in the need to control and determine the prices the OPEC countries want in return for their oil. Time must be allowed to apply such prices and before fixing prices different from the existing ones.

In the past 3 months we have seen an obvious race to increase prices. This race has led to the emergence of leapfrogging prices, which means that as soon as a country increases its oil prices, it is gradually followed by other countries. And as soon as the rest of the countries reach the level of the country that initiated the price increase, that country or some other will once again increase its prices. This situation has been recurring and, as a result, we find no ceiling to oil prices. Meanwhile, the international thirst for oil, which is quite evident in the market, has encouraged this trend. Market prices have jumped to $20, $30, $40 and even $50. We do not know where these astronomical prices will stop. Increasing prices to such levels, in such a manner and in such a short period of time cannot be acceptable. Therefore, there is a need to set a ceiling on oil prices. For this reason, I went on this tour suggesting the need to unify oil prices and to return to the single-price base. I thought that we should go back to comparable oil, which is the light Saudi oil. There is no harm in increasing the price of light Arab oil to $20 and then relating other prices to it, provided that we take into consideration the differences in type, quality and geographical location. These are factors which have existed from the beginning of this year. That is as far as the subject of prices is concerned.

As for the second idea that I carried with me during my tour, it was to increase the OPEC countries' contribution to aid for the developing countries, which are the first to suffer from the present economic conditions whether because of oil price increases, inflation, recession or reduction in the major currencies' purchasing power. We are considering doubling the OPEC fund capital so that it can increase its contribution to financing Third World projects.

[Question] There has been talk about the major industrial states setting up a fund for the development of alternative energy sources, but we have recently heard that the U.S. Government is not enthusiastic about this proposal, at least with regard to the proposed size of the fund which is $10 billion. What is your opinion of the need for these countries to develop alternative energy sources instead of oil?

[Answer] We have often drawn attention and warned that it could be too late to develop alternative energy sources. We said that the major industrial powers which have capital, technology and expertise must cooperate and do their utmost to develop alternative energy sources. The plundering and burning of oil to no useful purposes must stop. Other energy sources such as coal, nuclear power and solar energy must be used wherever it is possible, while use of oil should be restricted to the fields where other energy cannot be used. But unfortunately our warning and advice have so far fallen on deaf ears. The oil-consuming countries have not taken the trouble to search for alternative energy sources. Their failure in this regard is one of the factors that have contributed to the present chaos and instability in the oil market.

[Question] What topics will the forthcoming OPEC conference in Geneva discuss in addition to the questions of oil prices and increasing OPEC aid to the developing countries?

[Answer] Certain routine matters of no significance. But the conference will concentrate on the question of prices and supplies. This is the more important subject. The other important subject, as I have already said, is increasing OPEC's aid to the developing countries. The remaining topics are of a routine nature, dealing with the organization's activities, conferences and studies.

[Question] Are the oil companies entirely to blame for the prevailing chaos in the oil market and prices and for the current market speculations, or are OPEC member states somewhat responsible because each member state is imposing the prices that each believes suitable for it?

[Answer] The prevailing chaos is due to several factors, most important of which is the Iranian revolution and the total disappearance of Iranian oil. Added to this was the severe winter in the United States, Europe and Japan. There are also the technical problems in several nuclear reactors that have cast a shadow of doubt on the possibility of relying on or expanding nuclear energy as a major source without causing damage to the environment and to humankind.

What also contributed to the chaos were the exaggerations by the biased media about the potentials of new oil sources such as the North Sea, Alaska, Mexico and China as well as the excessive talks about oil stockpiles in the major consuming countries and about a false surplus in oil supplies. All these claims were exposed and proved false when the Iranian revolution broke out. It became apparent that most of these claims were not based on facts and that their aim was to influence OPEC countries not to increase their prices. When these facts came to light, there was a shock which has led to a rush to consume and hoard oil, whether by individuals, consuming countries or oil companies. This rush--in view of the limited potential for increasing oil production from OPEC countries' oilfields--led to an imbalance between supply and demand and, consequently, to what can be called a black market.

The OPEC countries cannot be responsible for this chaos and for the current high-price fever.

On their part, OPEC countries tried to reduce the price fever and increased their production in order to compensate for Iranian production. The OPEC countries increased their production during the first quarter of this year by 4 million barrels per day.

As for the oil companies, they are commercial establishments whose aim is profit. They bear a great responsibility because they are still in control of most of the oil market and are trying to benefit from these extraordinary conditions. They can be partially, but not totally, held responsible for what is happening now. In our opinion, the consuming countries bear the greater responsibility because they have exaggerated their stockpiles to their own citizens, they relied on non-OPEC resources and they permitted excessive supply. The exposure of these exaggerations has caused a shock to the major oil consuming countries' citizens. The citizen has suddenly found that he has to change his lifestyle and to reduce his energy consumption. Such things could have been done gradually, and the individual should have been persuaded that he must face the fact and prepared himself for it some time ago.

There is also at present a feverish propaganda against the Arab countries alleging that they are responsible for the shortage in oil supplies and that the Arab oil-producing countries are behind the shortage of gasoline in the United States, for example, and in some European countries. Those launching this propaganda forget that OPEC is not made up only of Arab countries, that there are a number of non-Arab countries in OPEC and that the Arab countries at present receive the lowest prices. Saudi Arabia, for example, still maintains its price at $14.55 whereas prices in some other countries have exceeded $20 or more. This biased propaganda must be exposed and stopped if we are to create coordination and harmony between producers and consumers.

[Question] The Tokyo meeting which the major industrial states are to hold will give prominence to the question of energy, and at its forthcoming meeting in Geneva OPEC will discuss oil prices and the oil market conditions. Both meetings (in Tokyo and in Geneva) represent two blocs with clearly different interests. How would you visualize coordination between these two blocs?

[Answer] We see no connection between the two meetings. OPEC's meeting in Geneva is a routine one scheduled for some time. OPEC holds two ordinary meetings every year, the first in the winter and the second in the summer. The December meeting we held in Abu Dhabi, and we are now going to meet in Geneva on 26 June.

As for the Tokyo meeting, that will be attended by the major industrial countries' leaders. It is a matter of their concern and we have nothing to do with it, except insofar as we hope that these countries will be positive in cooperating with us so that we can all help the world in general and the developing countries in particular and take the necessary measures to confront the so-called energy crisis. We also hope to be able to work together to create a world economic system more just than the existing one. We would also welcome work toward the revival of the North-South dialog so that the Third World countries, including the oil-producing countries, can meet with the major industrial states to find solutions to the world's economic problems, of which the energy crisis is one. Many things have happened since the dialog came to a halt, and we believe that it must be resumed in order to find the necessary solutions to world economic problems in an atmosphere free of accusations, altercations and tension.

[Question] The director of the Iranian Oil Company announced a few days ago that his country will demand an increase in oil prices. Have you been officially notified of this?

[Answer] We have not been officially informed, but I have personally read this in the papers. Every member-state is free to demand anything it wants from the conference. I hope that our coming meeting will adopt reasonable and responsible decisions that will not have negative effects on the world economy.

SPOKESMAN OF LIBYAN-PALESTINIAN CONFERENCE SPEAKS TO PRESS

LD150054 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The emergency conference of the leaders of the Palestine revolution groups and the leadership of the Great First of September Revolution resumed its meeting Thursday evening at the People's Palace in Tripoli to discuss the remaining topics on its agenda.

Muhammad az-Zuwayy, assistant secretary general of the People's General Congress and conference spokesman, held a press conference Thursday night at which he explained the reasons for holding this conference in Libya and the results achieved so far.

He said that the conference was being held because of the present conditions through which the Arab nation is passing. The American imperialist-Zionist plot has succeeded in subduing the acent Egyptian regime and is accomplishing its most important objective of subjugating Egypt and insuring that it forsakes the sacred Arab cause and signs the agreement of humiliation and submission which has no parallel in the history of the Arab struggle.

The conference was also being held, he said, because of the situation following this great damage to Arab confrontation with the Zionist enemy caused by Egypt's final departure from the ranks of the states confronting the Zionist enemy, the alliance of its regime with that enemy and with U.S. imperialism and its readiness to play the role of U.S. policeman in the region. Furthermore, having squandered Egypt's rights, the Egyptian defeatist leader wants to squander the rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Brother Az-Zuwayy pointed out that the Great September Revolution, out of its realization of its duties toward the Palestine revolution and the Arab nation, has called for the holding of this emergency conference between the Great First of September Revolution and the Palestine Revolution groups.

Brother Az-Zuwayy also pointed out the aim of the conference is to draw up a plan for unified action by the two revolutions for facing the ferocious offensive launched by the American-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance. He said that the Jamahiriyah has actually become a confrontation state following the collapse of Egypt and its complete capitulation to the enemy. The Jamahiriyah has felt that its strategic alliance with the Palestine revolution should be stronger than at any time in the past and that a new era of joint action between the two revolutions should begin in order to stand fast against and intercept the satanic scheme which seeks to bring the Arab nation to its knees by disarming the Palestine revolution and bringing the Palestine revolution and progressive revolutionary regimes in the Arab homeland to their knees.

Az-Zuwayy said that all the groups of the Palestine revolution have responded to the invitation and participated in this emergency conference. [passage indistinct]

He said that it was agreed that the duty of the two revolutions is to work to escalate the armed struggle inside the occupied territory, bolster the steadfastness of the masses of the Arab nation in occupied Palestine, ask all the revolutionary forces to increase their rallying around the Palestine revolution and mobilize the Arab people's capabilities in the face of the imperialist scheme which seeks to strike at all the Arab masses.

Brother Az-Zuwayy added that the two revolutions have agreed that the armed struggle will remain the only way to liberate the entire Palestinian territory. They asserted that this objective demands that all factions of the Palestine revolution speed up unification among themselves as was stated in the Tripoli document signed during the first summit conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Brother Az-Zuwayy affirmed that this emergency meeting between the two revolutions will constitute an important historical juncture in relations between the two revolutions as it affirms the practical cohesion between the Great First of September Revolution and the Palestine revolution--a cohesion which will effectively continue until victory and the collapse of all the imperialist schemes.

At the end of his press conference, he pointed out that it has been decided to form a Libyan-Palestinian Arab delegation to tour a number of Arab countries to explain the results of the conference and to ask for further support for the Palestine revolution.

The conference will hold its final session at 1000 Friday when a press handout will be issued on the results achieved.

PFLP'S HABASH URGES 'SERIOUS REVOLUTIONARY ACTION'

LD141224 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The emergency conference of the leaders of the Palestinian resistance factions with the leadership of the Great First of September Revolution began last night at the People's Palace.

The brother leader of the revolution had a preliminary meeting with the leaders of the resistance factions, the conference began at 0030 when Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud delivered the opening speech at this meeting stressing that the Great First of September Revolution was a unionist revolution. He said that Jerusalem was the code word the night the revolution broke out, he said that the Great First of September Revolution was the national reply to the 1967 defeat.

Brother Jallud went on to add that the unionist march carried out by the sons of the Libyan Arab people stressed the depth of unionist feelings of the sons of the Libyan people. He said that the leadership of the revolution grew up in a unionist atmosphere and that the first demonstration organized by brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was a unionist demonstration in support of the Algerian people's struggle for their freedom and independence and in rejection of the plot of breaking up Syria from the United Arab Republic.

Jallud said that the Great First of September Revolution declared the pan-Arab Fida'i action and the pan-Arabism of the battle. He said that the Palestine problem is not a Palestinian but an Arab one. He said that despite that the volunteers responding to the call of the revolution [passage indistinct].

He said that as a result of our backing and standing by the liberation causes in the world, colonialism was attributing terror to us although we were against terror and had called on the United Nations to pass a resolution resisting this terror, which meant fleets and forces to terrorize the peoples struggling against colonialism in the world.

Jallud stressed the importance of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and its role in countering the plot which was being executed by the tripartite alliance, and as a result of which we have striven to meet the leadership of the Palestinian revolution objectively to analyze the dangers of this plot. He hoped that the conference would reach a field operational plan for all to be responsible for. He said that this meeting could lead to other popular and official Arab initiatives in the way that the initiative of the Great First of September Revolution was the drive toward the steadfastness summit.

He said the meeting would be the meeting of truth and clarity, that the Great First of September Revolution was the strategically of the Palestinian revolution, and that this had been passed by the popular congresses in the Jamahiriyah. The Great First of September Revolution alone took the initiative and held Arab contacts to confront the plot following the visit of shame and disgrace, and which alone broke through the sea blockade of Lebanon's shores to reach the Palestinian revolution to support it to face the plot.

He said that after Egypt's downfall, without any doubt the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah became a confrontation state and that as a result of the pressures to which Syria was exposed we thought it necessary to convene this meeting because history has no mercy and because we are the target.

Jallud explained that we wanted by this conference to define everything clearly and we did not want any courtesies and sentiments. What was more, we were facing the question: Either we hold fast or do not hold fast, to triumph or not to triumph.

He said he hoped the conference would reach a practical and objective analysis and an action plan in which all would bear some responsibility, the way that the first steadfastness conference--which was initiated by the Great First of September Revolution, and because of which the Arab conscience was aroused, the Syrian-Iraqi Charter came into being and the Baghdad conference was held.

Jallud said that the Great First of Semptember Revolution was doing all this. It did not want any propaganda for itself because it was, thanks to God, strong and liberated, and we were all confident that the conference would succeed and would play the same role played by the first steadfastness conference.

Dr George Habash delivered a speech in which he stressed that the Great First of September Revolution always backed the Palestinian revolution and the struggle of the Palestinian people. He said that when the dangerous deviation occured on As-Sadat's visit, the First of September Revolution moved and held the first conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and produced the unionist Palestinian document which greatly contributed to the subject of national unity.

Dr Habash underlined the U.S. imperialist plan. He said that this plan not only aimed at cementing the legality of the Zionist entity, but that Carter's coming to the Arab region and his stay for more than a week to accomplish the betraying peace treaty between the Egyptian regime and the enemy. [sentence as received]

Dr Habash said that the imperialist U.S. plan sought to establish a new alliance to protect U.S. interests in the Arab region and subsequently to impose U.S. domination on the Arab homeland to strike fully at the Palestinian revolution and then to strike at all the Arab progressive national forces in the region.

Dr Habash said that the U.S. plan was still in its first stage, and this stage was being practically applied in Lebanon. Dr Habash stressed that one of the links of this plan was to strike at the Great First of September Revolution and to strike at any patriot in the region.

The general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine stressed that the Arab nation had all the elements for victory against its enemies by virtue of its energy, the potential for steadfastness, combat history, deep-rooted heritage and justice of its cause. He said that what was wanted was serious revolutionary action around which all national and progressive forces in the region could rally, expressing through their political program the aspirations of the Arab masses for victory against this plan. Dr Habash praised this meeting on the soil of the Jamahiriyah and said: I hope that history will place this meeting on record the way it placed on record the rise of the national Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation. He said he hopes the meeting will form the nucleus of this long historic action and their all-embracing meeting, which gathers all progressive and national forces in the region.

KUWAIT PAPER SAYS SYRIANS WILL MEDIATE IRAN-IRAQ DISPUTE

JN141059 Doha QNA in Arabic 1017 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 14 June--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS quotes diplomatic sources in Kuwait today as saying that the Iranian Government intends to undertake contacts and consultations with all the gulf states, with the aim of coordinating their stands in all fields in preparation for convening a summit conference of the gulf states' leaders. AL-QABAS reports that several Iranian delegations will tour the gulf capitals in the next few weeks to achieve this goal. The paper says that the Iranian Government believes that coordination and cooperation among the Islamic and gulf countries will greatly help to insure security and stability in the area, in view of its strategic importance in the energy field.

The paper quotes responsible Iranian sources as saying that Iran is ready to accept Syrian mediation efforts concerning Iranian-Iraqi relations, as the Iranian revolution has strong relations with Syria.

Qatari Paper Reports Contacts

JN141113 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 14 June--The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB today quotes informed Arab sources as saying that intensive contacts are underway to convene a meeting between the Iraqi and Iranian foreign ministers for discussion of ways to avoid armed confrontation and differences between the two countries.

Reporting on these sources, the paper says that Palestinian efforts, in addition to others by Arab and Islamic countries, have achieved progress in attempting to put an end to differences between Iran and Iraq.

These sources pointed out that there are great (?hopes) of convening an Iraqi-Iranian meeting in an Arab capital within the next 2 weeks.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT CABLES FORMER LEBANESE PRESIDENT FRANJIYAH

JN141312 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar sent a cable of condolences today to former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah on the first anniversary of the traitorous massacre in Ihdin. This is the text of the cable: Your Excellency President Sulayman Franjiyah, on the first anniversary of the traitorous Ihdin Massacre I send Your Excellency and the martyrs' families my warmest condolences. I pray that almighty God grant you patience and comfort and help you preserve Lebanon's unity against the expansionist ambitions of the Zionists, who planned the Ihdin massacre through a number of collatorators. The massacre took place to make it easy for Israel to swallow Lebanon, through its agents and collaborators.

In the name of the PLO, I stress to you that your voice, which rose against the Israeli agents, is the true voice of Lebanon--the country that has always stood against Zionism and against the aggressor, expansionist Israel. May God lead your steps in serving Lebanon and its people.

FATAH RECEIVES INVITATION FROM CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY

JN141344 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fatah, has received an official invitation from the Cuban Communist Party to visit Cuba for bilateral talks.

The invitation was conveyed this morning to brother Abu Hatim, Fatah's foreign relations director, by Cuba's ambassador to Lebanon. This invitation comes within the framework of developing bilateral relations between the Fatah movement and the Cuban Communist Party.

ARAB PARLIAMENTARY UNION ADMITS ALGERIA, SUSPENDS EGYPT

LD141807 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Council of the Arab Parliamentary Union began its seventh session this morning in Tunis under Dr Sadiq al-Muqaddam, speaker of the Tunisian National Assembly and chairman of the union. In its morning meeting, the union adopted two resolutions. The first admits Algeria as member of the Council of the Arab Parliamentary Union and the second suspends Egypt's membership, as proposed by Syria. This proposal was voted for by all members except the Sudanese delegation, which referred to the special relationship its country had with Egypt but at the same time declared that it would abide by the decision of the majority.

Bourguiba Message

LD150914 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dr Sadiq al-Muqaddam, speaker of the National Assembly and chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union, at the start of the evening session of the seventh gathering of the Arab Parliamentary Union, conveyed a message from President Habib Bourguiba to the participants. In the message the president stressed the necessity to consolidate Arab solidarity and recalled Tunisia's efforts to close the gap among the Arabs, to strengthen the Arab ranks and the backing it has given to the struggling Palestinian people to continue their lawful struggle to regain their national rights.

The participants continued debating the general report of the union's activities during the past period. The Sudanese delegation submitted a proposal demanding the council issue a statement stressing that any attempt by an state to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem will be considered a hostile act against the Arabs and that the council should send a cable to the same effect to the Canadian Parliament.

TUNISIA PROPOSES SPECIAL ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

LD141516 Tunis TAP in English 1412 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, June 14, (TAP)--"The quorum being reached as for the holding on Tunisia's proposal, of a special meeting of the Arab League Council on June 27, the league General Secretariat cabled Wednesday the Arab foreign minister, officially inviting them to participate in this meeting", the Tunisia Arabic language daily AS-SABAH reports today.

Quoting a source close to the league General Secretariat, the daily points out that the meeting's agenda notably includes the following points:

1--Discussion of the Committee of the Six report which gives to the council the results of this committee's proceedings.

In the light of this report, the council will take the necessary measures to the re-launching of the league's activities after its headquarters' transfer to Tunis.

2--Election of the league's new secretary general so that the league would be able to carry out its mission in this critical stage which the Arab nation is getting through.

PNC CHAIRMAN AL-FAHUM PRAISES IRAQI-SYRIAN UNITY STEPS

JN141451 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tunis, 14 June--Khalid Al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC], has stated that unity between Iraq and Syria--two confrontation countries--represents the hope of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and a support for their spirit in facing the traces of the treasonous Camp David agreement.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Tunis, Al-Fahum said the upcoming unity steps would constitute a shield for the Arab nation vis-a-vis the new Zionist invasion of the Arab area. He added: Any Arab meeting along the road of unity will contribute to achieving the aspirations of our people for liberation and return.

Al-Fahum ridiculed the proposed autonomy plans. He said these constitute a plot to wrest approval of the Zionist occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He asserted that the Palestinian people have rejected such plans and will never accept them regardless of the pressures and terrorism.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS PALESTINIAN, SYRIAN, LEBANESE MEETING

JN150619 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 15 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Palestinian, Syrian National and Pan-Arab Lebanese Coordination Committee [Lajnat at-Tansiq al-Falastiniyah as-Suriyah al-Wataniyah Wa al-Qawmiyah al-Lubnaniyah] held a meeting in Damascus last night. Brother Abu 'Ammar chaired the Palestinian side to this meeting.

The Lebanese delegation to the meeting consisted of brothers Muhsin Ibrahim, 'Abdallah al-Amin and Muhsin Dallul.

During the meeting, discussions centered on the various coordination steps between the Palestinian revolution, the Syrian revolution and the National and Pan-Arab Lebanese Front. The conferees also discussed other issues that had been raised previously in the committee's meetings over the few past months.

The conferees also reviewed recent developments on the domestic, Arab and international levels.

PLO REPORTEDLY APPOINTS NEW DIRECTOR FOR AMMAN OFFICE

JN150903 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 15 Jun 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Beirut, AL-AKHBAR--Palestinian sources in Beirut have said that the PLO executive committee has decided to appoint Subhi Mahmud Abu Karsh as director of its Amman's office, to replace 'Abd ar-Rahman Abu Jabarah.

Reports say that Subhi Mahmud will assume his post within the next week.

KUWAIT

AMBASSADORIAL RELATIONS WITH ROK ALSO AVAILABLE TO DPRK

LD131503 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1213 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Today Kuwait announces that establishing diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with South Korea does not mean it is giving up support for the units of the two parts of Korea. In the meantime, it expresses readiness to establish relations at the same level with North Korea.

This was mentioned by Ahmad al-Mubaraki, official spokesman for the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry. He said: This attitude was conveyed to the Government of North Korea at a meeting of the legal consultant at the ministry, Khalid al-Babutayn, with the North Korean representative here. The spokesman added: The exchange of diplomatic representation with South Korea does not mean Kuwait is giving up its firm, declared stand on the "Korean question." He went on to say: Kuwait supports everything that concerns Korea's interest. It would not refuse raising diplomatic representation with North Korea to the ambassadorial level should the latter request it.

'OFFICIAL' DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH IRAN

LD150842 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--In a statement published here today, a Kuwaiti official stressed that his country supports noninterference in Iran's internal affairs and is working to strengthen relations between the two countries. The source was commenting on a statement published by AL-ANBA' on a report carried by the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY (MENA) and broadcast by the radio of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report said that "political quarters in Kuwait believe that Iraq has fabricated the present situation with Iran, exploiting the internal conditions resulting from the Islamic revolution in Iran." The source said this report was a "conspiracy" by MENA.

He said Kuwait believes it is necessary to work to strengthen historic links between Iran and its neighbors in the Arabian Gulf to create one front in confronting "the forces benefitting from all peripheral conflicts" aiming to tear apart the region and dominate it. The source stressed the need for "calm and commonsense" and not to give alien forces the scope to [word indistinct] "dissension" in the region in which stability was required by all. He said that Iran needs stability in order to restore its conditions to serve its "neighboring fraternal Muslim" people. Also, the Arab countries of the gulf need stability "for the sake of development and to take part in the battle of destiny" which the Arab nation is waging against [words indistinct]. Reemphasized [words indistinct] Iran and described this stand as "very clear" and founded on the principle of "absolute" noninterference in the internal affairs of any state.

PDRY

YSP OFFICIAL RECEIVES DFLP MEMBER 13 JUN, YEPISHEV 14 JUN

LD141658 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Summary] 'Ali Salim al-Bid, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP], yesterday received in his office Salih Rafat, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, with whom he discussed bilateral relations and ways of developing them.

Al-Bid stressed the YSP's solidarity with and support for the Palestinian people's struggle.

"Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, also received at the Central Committee Secretariat this morning the Soviet military delegation led by Gen Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, now visiting Democratic Yemen. Views were exchanged during the meeting on the experience of the two parties and countries in various fields and ways of strengthening bilateral relations between the two friendly parties and countries."

INA: IRAQI FISHING OFFICIAL, BOAT CREW DETAINED

JN142100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 14 June--Iraq's representatives to the joint Iraqi-Yemeni fishing company have protested the detainment 9 days ago of Dr Iyad Isma'il, deputy director general of the company, by the PDRY authorities.

In a memo to the deputy minister of fish resources yesterday, the representatives asked PDRY authorities to release the Iraqi sailors who have been detained on their boats for 11 days.

The memo disclosed that the authorities have also arrested Khalid Ibrahim, administrative officer on the Iraqi ship (Az-Zab), after taking him to the dock in Aden on pretext of coordinating with him concerning the unloading of fish from his ship.

ADEN CITES DNF STATEMENT ON 'IMPERIALIST, REACTIONARY CIRCLES'

LD141718 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] The ADEN NEWS AGENCY has received a statement from the Democratic National Front in the northern part of the homeland. It says:

Reactionary and imperialist circles have been in a frenzied state since the statement in Kuwait by the leaderships of the two parts of the homeland which insured no shedding of Yemeni blood and unification of the fragmented homeland.

The statement adds:

Reaction and U.S. imperialism, in particular, have been active since the Kuwait meeting in impeding steps toward Yemeni unity, placing obstacles in its way and reverting to an atmosphere of tension and infighting.

The statement points out that reactionary circles and U.S. imperialism are driving our country to disaster with weapons of destruction and foreign mercenaries, and are exerting pressure to do away with the statement in Kuwait and restore the atmosphere of war and tension. They are driving their agents in this direction in order to thwart the will of our people and destroy the gains of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions.

In its statement, issued this month [date not given] in San'a', the front warns of the reactionary circles' and U.S. imperialism's intention to rekindle the war and prevent the unification of the Yemeni people.

The statement points out that the activities of imperialists and reactionary circles aim at preventing any Yemeni rapprochement and at thwarting our peoples' aspirations for peace, unity and progress.

The statement calls on the masses, who are bent on safeguarding sovereignty, independence and dear Yemeni blood, to resist and thwart the suspect designs of imperialist and reactionary circles in the Yemeni arena. The statement emphasizes that only the firm guarantees of stability and development that are outlined in the front's declared demands can avert the heroic of adventure and war.

QATAR

SOUTH KOREAN ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES

JN121924 Doha QNA in Arabic 1810 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Doha, 12 June--South Korean Energy and Resources Minister Chang Ye-chun arrived in Doha this evening on a 2-day visit to Qatar.

Speaking to a QNA correspondent, the visiting Korean minister said that he is carrying a message from the South Korean president to Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. He explained that the message deals with bilateral relations and ways to further increase Qatari-Korean cooperation in various fields.

Message To Amir

JN131203 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 13 June--Amir of Qatar Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a message from South Korean President Pak Chong-hui on strengthening relations between Qatar and South Korea and on cooperation in various spheres.

The message was conveyed by Energy and Resources Minister Change Ye-chun when he was received by the amir today.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, and So Kyong-sok, South Korean ambassador in Doha.

The South Korean minister arrived in Doha yesterday from Kuwait on a 2-day visit to Qatar.

OIL MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY SAUDI PAPERS

JN131540 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 13 June--Qatari Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani has stressed that Arab oil can be an effective factor in reaching a settlement of the Arab cause through increasing prices or reducing production.

Speaking to correspondents of the Saudi papers AL-JAZIRAH and AL-YAWM, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz said that the biggest Arab demand now is to further concentrate on political efforts in order to solve inter-Arab differences. "This requires more time, more understanding and more coordination through the Arab foreign ministers."

The Qatari minister stressed that Jerusalem is the core of the Arab cause and there will be no solution to the Arab cause without restoration of Jersusalem and recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination on their national soil. Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz added that Jerusalem will not remain in Israeli hands forever.

Asked whether he is in favor of imposing another Arab oil embargo similar to that of 1973, he said: If an oil embargo will help us achieve our goals, then why not use it, but if the oil embargo is used as a threat, then it will not lead to our goals.

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz also urged OPEC to establish a well-organized information center to expose the fiery Western propaganda against the Arab oil countries. Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz said that he is certain that Zionist circles are behind the hostile Western propaganda. He called on the various world countries to reduce their consumption of oil, which he described as an exhaustable element. He said: We must be careful and watch the tricks of the Western countries and their oil companies which are trying to acquire a large reservoir of oil in order to put pressure on oil prices and force us to keep prices low.

Asked about the forthcoming meeting of OPEC and a possible increase of prices and whether Qatar will support such a new increase, he said: Qatar will not take a unilateral measure regarding this issue. We must be wise and think about the increase in oil prices because we must realize the possible repercussions of such a decision.

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz noted that if OPEC decides to increase oil prices, then we must expect this to reflect on the prices of our imports from the Western countries. He reconfirmed that it is about time to follow a flexible oil policy, especially at the present time. He added that Qatar's stand regarding these issues is balanced.

SAUDI ARABIA

UPPER VOLTAN PRESIDENT LAMIZANA DEPARTS

LD140930 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0817 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jidda--President of Upper Volta Hajj Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana and the accompanying delegation left Jiddah this morning at the end of their visit to the kingdom.

Joint Statement

LD141438 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A joint statement has been issued on the visit by His Excellency Hajj Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the Republic of Upper Volta, to the kingdom, and about his talks with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Here is the text of the statement:

In response to the invitation by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, President Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the Republic of Upper Volta, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 10 to 14 June.

The Saudi Arabian people cordially welcomed President Lamizana and his delegation, expressing the affection and appreciation for the great guest of the country for his stand on the side of Arab causes and Arab-African cooperation in all spheres.

President Lamizana and King Khalid held talks in an atmosphere of frankness, cordiality and total deep understanding.

They discussed various subjects, especially Arab-African relations and the events now taking place in the African Continent, Arab-African cooperation, and bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

Those who took part in the talks from the Saudi side were Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytar, acting minister of finance and national economy; Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and minister of (?services) and Ahmad Abdallah Fraj, head of the Eastern Department in the Foreign Ministry.

And from the Upper Volta side were Moussa Kargougou, foreign minister; Georges Sonogoh, minister of plan and cooperation; Commandant Mahamoudou Ouedraogo, minister of public works, transport and urbanism; Amadou Gany Tamboura, minister of tourism and environment; Emile (Sawadogo) secretary general of the presidency; Hajj (Malik Gogomi), ambassador; Hajj (Abdallah Konaki), ambassador; Hajj (Idris Ouedraogo), head of protocol; and (Shams ad-Din Noudi), Upper Voltan ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

The two heads of state expressed their desire to strengthen relations and to develop ties of friendship between their two countries and to develop cooperation between them in all economic and cultural spheres and the spread of Islamic preaching. They agreed to exchange visits among officials in the two countries on various levels to achieve this. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the growth and consolidation of relations among the African and Arab countries and with the success of the Arab-African cooperation conferences in strengthening total understanding among the Arab and African countries, which were struggling not only to assert their political independence but also for their economic and cultural liberation and to establish a world foremost devoting its interests to work, concord and peace.

The two leaders stressed their support for the total just African liberation causes and will work to help the African regions still under the yoke of colonialism and racism, and will support them in their just struggle for their independence and basic rights. They expressed their concern with that events taking place in the African Continent resulting from foreign intervention seriously threaten the security, stability and the peace of the continent and obstruct its development and growth. They appealed to keep Africa outside the arena of ideological conflict in order to be able to develop and nourish its resources to realize the prosperity and well-being for its people.

The two leaders studied the Middle East problem. They denounced armed aggression as a means of annexing territory by force. They stressed their insistence on the need for Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and to grant the Palestinian people their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to return to their usurped homeland and establish their own independent state.

The two leaders appealed to the African countries which broke off their relations with Israel not to restore them before these targets are achieved. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the progress achieved by Islamic solidarity and Arab-African cooperation.

President Lamizana extended appreciation to King Khalid and to the Saudi Government and people for their effective contribution to improving the material and moral conditions of Muslims coming to the holy lands to attend the pilgrimage. President Lamizana extends his gratitude to King Khalid and the Saudi people for the warm and cordial welcome he and his delegation received during their stay in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and for the generous hospitality with which they were met. The president and members of his delegation also attended a minor pilgrimage to holy Mecca and paid a visit to Al-Madinah. President Lamizana also extended an invitation to King Khalid to visit the Republic of Upper Volta, which the king accepted gratefully.

YAMANI RECEIVES IRAQI OPEC GOVERNOR

LD131224 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, at midday conferred with Dr 'Awni Shakir, Iraqi governor in OPEC, who is currently on a visit to the kingdom. In the course of the meeting, which was attended by Prof 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Turki, under secretary of the ministry of petroleum, a number of topics related to oil and of concern to both countries were discussed. They also discussed matters related to OPEC's coming meeting in Geneva. Dr Shakir arrived in Riyadh yesterday from Kuwait on his current tour of a number of countries of the region, including Qatar.

YAR

JOINT FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE CONCLUDES MEETINGS

JN141349 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The joint foreign affairs committee of the two parts of the homeland concluded its first session today, issuing the following statement:

In implementation of Article 5 of the Kuwait statement, which was issued by the presidents of the two parts of Yemen in March 1979, the Joint Foreign Affairs and Diplomatic Representation Committee of the two parts of Yemen held its first session for the year 1979 in San'a' 11-14 June 1979, to follow up its working schedule, in accordance with Article 8 of the Cairo agreement between the two parts' presidents.

A fraternal feeling and a very cordial atmosphere prevailed during the meetings. The discussions were also characterized by a logical and serious dialog throughout the meetings. The joint committee members reached an understanding that reflected a very sincere interest in carrying out the assigned mission, in accordance with the two presidents' instructions and the regulations of joint action, which further underlined the deep joint awareness of the national interests of the Yemeni homeland and people. Within this atmosphere, the joint committee was able to accomplish some of its work and will follow up the rest of the assigned mission in a coming session.

[Signed] Ibrahim Mahmud al-Kubaysi, for the northern part of the homeland.

'Abdu 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, for the southern part of the homeland.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT MEETS YADIN IN ALEXANDRIA

NC141447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1222 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 14 June--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin this morning.

Yadin and his delegation arrived at An-Nuzhah airport at 1115 and proceeded to the Palestine Hotel. After a short rest at the hotel, Yadin went to the president's rest-house in Al-Ma'murah.

President as-Sadat's meeting with Yadin lasted about 1 hour, after which Yadin returned to the Palestine Hotel where he held a press conference. After lunch, the Israeli deputy prime minister went on a sightseeing tour of the city by car. He then went to An-Nuzhah airport, where he left for Cairo at 1435.

Yadin Press Conference

NC141315 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 14 June--Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin has stated that President Anwar as-Sadat has given him a message for Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin related to Begin's forthcoming visit to Alexandria.

Speaking at a press conference held at the Palestine Hotel in Alexandria after his meeting with President as-Sadat today, Yadin said that during his meeting with President as-Sadat a review was made of the situation in general following the start of the autonomy negotiations and the manner of continuing these negotiations in the future.

Yadin said at his press conference that he agreed with President as-Sadat that the Palestinians should participate in the autonomy negotiations at a later stage.

The Israeli deputy prime minister began his press conference by thanking President as-Sadat for the hospitality he has been accorded during his visit to Egypt. He also thanked his excellency for the antique gift presented to him.

Yadin said: I found President as-Sadat in splendid spirits and enjoying peace of mind. He is now more determined than ever to go ahead with his initiative and tackle all the difficulties. He is confident of the ability to overcome these difficulties.

Yadin said he talked with President as-Sadat about the normalization of relations between the two countries.

He said: President as-Sadat told me that the authorities are prepared to welcome Israeli officials in Egypt, and to send similar people to Israel. He said that his excellency has given instructions to provide every facility for the exchange of such visits. After concluding his statement, Yadin answered questions from newsmen and journalists.

Answering journalists' questions, Yadin said: During the meeting, President as-Sadat was concerned about the settlements issue. He said: President as-Sadat has asked me to convey to Mr Begin his views on the question of settlements and what could be done about this problem.

The Israeli deputy prime minister said that President as-Sadat has also asked him to inform Begin that he is determined to continue with the peace process and will do all in his power in this respect.

Yadin said: There is no specific problem to take home with me to Begin. He added that some problems, which now appear difficult, will be surmounted through goodwill at the forthcoming meeting in Alexandria in July.

Yadin said: During my discussion with President as-Sadat on the normalisation of relations and good intentions, I mentioned to him, as an example, the article by Musa Sabri entitled "The Venom of the Snakes"--Yadin gave the title in Arabic. He added: President as-Sadat told me that Mr Begin was not meant personally [in the article] and that he will do all in his power to see that no personal attacks are made against any personality, whoever it may be.

He said: I told President as-Sadat that I will convey this to my colleagues in Jerusalem.

Asked about his party's views on the question of settlements, Yadin said: Naturally no official outside his own country can speak about divergent viewpoints. I am deputy prime minister and a member of the government. When the elections were held I was on the list of a party opposed to Begin's party.

Yadin said: From the beginning, our party's manifesto was that if the Arabs such as the Jordanians or the Palestinians agree on a solution necessary for the West Bank, then such a solution must be a compromise.

Yadin added: At the same time, I must say--I said this to President as-Sadat--that Mr Begin's view on autonomy is that we should leave the options open to the parties concerned and subsequently these could be negotiated. Whatever differences there may be regarding the final solution, we support Mr Begin's present policy, because it is the only course for progress in the negotiations.

Yadin added: There are differences over the settlements, but for security reasons we are for the border settlements, particularly along the eastern border, because these are located in the heart of densely populated areas. We agree with what Begin said last December. As for other issues, we disagree on them.

Asked about autonomy, the Israeli deputy prime minister said: Our view on autonomy is similar to that which was outlined in the Camp David agreements. However, if anyone attempts to make the agreements shoulder more than they can, problems will inevitably arise, because the agreements do not stipulate the establishment of a Palestinian state. The Camp David agreements provide for granting autonomy to the people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. On our part, if we make the agreements shoulder more than they can we would be deviating from our objective.

Yadin added: The idea of autonomy is that it is the shortest course to achieve what each side desires, because it will be impossible for each side to arrive at a solution that includes everything it desires. It is a temporary solution limited to a period of 5 years. During this period the people will obtain the maximum possible self-rule, as far as their affairs are concerned. There will be no Israeli sovereignty on this territory after the lapse of 3 years. As provided for in the Camp David agreements, the Israelis, the Jordanians, the Palestinians and the Egyptians will, after this period, discuss what will happen in the coming stage.

Yadin said: In my opinion it is wrong now to make the agreements shoulder more than they can. I believe that President as-Sadat agrees with me on this. My view is to leave options open to each side. I will recommend this to my party.

Asked about the U.S. role and whether he personally, or his party, fears that the United States will play the role of full partner during the autonomy negotiations, Yadin said: There is nothing of this sort in our party manifesto because this is a practical step. The Camp David agreements refer to the United States as a partner. Some people are attempting to interpret this as meaning full membership. There is a difference between full partner and full member, and the differences are over these two words.

Yadin said: What we must do now is to define the U.S. role, not to classify its role. The Israeli Government and I believe that if some minor problems arise then we can all agree that the United States could present its proposals as an effective mediator to bring the views of the two sides closer.

Yadin expressed the belief that the most important thing is the negotiations. He said: The United States could act as the host country, as happened before at Camp David and Blair House. President as-Sadat and Mr Begin were able to find a solution to several problems during a 30-minute meeting without U.S. interference. The United States can assist, but it cannot impose anything upon either side and making the United States shoulder a bigger role would be harmful.

Asked about the interpretation of autonomy, Yadin said: If the Palestinians want to achieve independence this would contradict the concept of autonomy. Definitely autonomy does not absolutely mean independence. Also, as I said, autonomy does not mean independence; but, at the same time, it does not mean Israeli sovereignty.

Yadin added: Autonomy is an interim phase in accordance with the Camp David provisions. After the establishment of autonomy, negotiations should be held on the next phase. The establishment of a Palestinian state will be violating the Camp David agreements.

Asked about raising the level of the autonomy discussions, Yadin said: I do not believe so. However, President As-Sadat will meet with Mr Begin next month, and it is certain that they will deal with this question.

About the subjects which the President and Begin will discuss in July, Yadin said that he has no details. He, however, said that several problems would be solved at the meeting. Definitely we will not be able to solve all the problems since we are in the course of difficult negotiations. Asked whether there are any measures to affirm the trust between the two sides, Yadin said: Yes, we discussed this.

On Friday morning Yadin will visit the children's village in Cairo. He will leave in the afternoon for Israel concluding a 6-day visit to Egypt.

VICE PRESIDENT HUSNI MUBARAK ARRIVES IN LONDON

NC141146 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] London, 14 June--Vice President Husni Mubarak, and the delegation accompanying him, arrived in London from Washington this morning for a visit to Britain.

Mubarak was welcomed at the airport by (Dougherty), a representative of the British Government; the Egyptian ambassador in London, Samih Anwar; and Egyptian Embassy staff.

Husni Mubarak is scheduled to meet with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher this evening. He will convey a message from President Anwar as-Sadat and exchange views on the current developments in the Middle East and the progress made in the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in the area.

Thatcher Meeting

NC142009 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] London, 14 June--The prime minister of Britain, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, today received a personal letter from President Anwar as-Sadat when she met with Vice President Husni Mubarak, who is currently visiting Britain. During the meeting, her first with a senior Egyptian official since assuming the post of prime minister of Britain, Mrs Thatcher held talks with Mubarak. A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Husni Mubarak informed Mrs Thatcher during the 40-minute constructive discussions of the Egyptian point of view on the current situation in the Middle East.

The meeting was attended by Egyptian Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Ambassador to Britain Muhammad Samih Anwar and British Foreign Under Secretary Anthony Parsons, who has recently returned from Iran where he was British ambassador in Tehran.

Arrival in Paris

NC150913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 15 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 15 June--Vice President Husni Mubarak and the delegation accompanying him arrived in London from Paris at 1000 today for a private visit to France during which Mubarak will meet with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

His excellency was met at Orly Airport by Egypt's ambassador to Paris, Muhammad Hafiz Isma'il and members of the Egyptian Embassy in Paris.

AL-AHRAM: SETTLEMENTS, NOT CRITICISM, THREATEN PEACE

LD140801 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 12 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Word By AL-AHRAM"]

[Text] Israel is very strange indeed. When the Egyptian press criticizes Israeli officials' statements on self-rule, this is considered a threat to peace and a hindrance to the talks.

But when Begin states that Israel will not approve the establishment of a Palestinian state, that is not a threat to peace. When Yosef Burg says that Israel will continue building settlements in the West Bank, there is nothing in that which threatens peace. And when 'Ezer Weizman states that Israel will reoccupy Sinai in the event that the Suez Canal is blocked to Israeli shipping, there is nothing in that which threatens peace.

When Ariel Sharon says that a program is being drawn up for building settlements to accommodate millions of Jewish immigrants, that statement does not threaten peace.

The Camp David agreement, the UN Charter, and the memorandum linking the two agreements are the documents governing the self-rule negotiations in particular and the peace in general. The establishment of settlements is diametrically opposed to all these documents.

Therefore, it is not the Egyptian press that threatens peace, but indeed the actions, statements and policies of the Israeli government, which indicate that it is not serious about the implementation of the peace agreement.

Therefore, the clamor that Israel is raising about the Egyptian press is fabricated and only means that Israel is trying to conceal its intentions.

AL-AHRAM DISCUSSES CARTER-BREZHNEV MEETING

NC150805 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 15 Jun 79 NC

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In an editorial today, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that the main aim of the Carter-Brezhnev meeting in Vienna is to sign the SALT II agreement--an agreement which was wrapped up after 6 years of discussions in order to limit the strategic nuclear weapons of the two superpowers.

The limitation of these weapons will create a balance between the two superpowers. It will also remove the danger of a horrible military confrontation between them which would not only annihilate the two countries, but also all mankind, civilization and progress.

The limitation of the arms of the two countries will also reduce the huge amounts of money spent on manufacturing these weapons of destruction and make it possible to divert these funds to serve mankind's progress and prosperity.

The world's desire for peace has prompted it to bless Egypt's sincere steps to remove the clouds of war that have engulfed the Middle East since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This conflict will be one of the topics to be discussed by the leaders of the two superpowers at their meeting, which begins today.

It is known that the United States supports, and even participates in, the peacemaking process in the Middle East; whereas the Soviet Union supports, and even participates with, the Arab rejectionist states in their attempts to put obstacles in the path of peace. Among the obstacles the Soviet Union is putting in the way is the question of the redeployment of the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai in accordance with the arrangements specified in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, after the mandate of these forces expires on 24 June.

Concluding its editorial, AL-AHRAM emphasizes that the onus is on the Soviet Union to prove with deeds that it wants peace for itself and others, and also that the peace it wants is also the wish of the others.

ATH-THAWRAH CONCLUDES SERIES ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

JN140935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 14 June--The ATH-THAWRAH newspaper has once again warned the rulers of Iran of "the consequences of repeating the game played by the shah against Iraq." ATH-THAWRAH stresses that he who plays such a game is bound to "pay a high price, because the revolution in Iraq has a longer and stronger arm than they imagine or are made to believe by hypocrites and by those whose hearts are diseased."

ATH-THAWRAH, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organ, says that if the rulers of Iran will listen to advice, they will find that Iraq has a "true desire and sincere readiness to establish relations based on goodneighborliness and fruitful cooperation."

The paper says that we still have sufficient patience to give certain Iranian circles the opportunity to arrange matters and to favor the ideas of good and reason over force, intrigues and malice, "and there would be nothing lost were this patience demonstrated in a reasoned, balanced way, from a position of strength."

This came in the third and last part of the series of articles published by ATH-THAWRAH on Iraqi-Iranian relations. Today's article is entitled "he who forewarns is excused."

ATH-THAWRAH expresses surprise that "the simple and legitimate" demands of the Arabs in Arabistan should be met with violence, bloodbaths, racial fanaticism, emotional reactions and the killing or wounding of hundreds of people.

The paper says that it is natural that Iraq should be intellectually and politically sympathetic to the Arab people of Arabistan, for they are "brothers, their cause is just and they have been the victims of oppression and brutality."

Iraq also has a special approach to the question of minorities and gave a practical example of the way to treat such a question when it granted autonomy to the Kurdish people. If the rulers of Iran had not fallen victim to their hatreds and arrogance, they would have approached Iraq to benefit from its experience in this field.

ATH-THAWRAH warns that there are those who exploit personal complexes by inventing an illusory enemy in order to create tasks for the Iranian Army, to give it a role to play.

The paper says that those who are planning in this direction have found this illusory enemy in--of all Iran's neighbors--Iraq. Thus they are "killing several birds with one stone. The first is to pave the way for the Iranian Army's entry on the stage of Iranian political events, under the pretext of defending the country's unity, borders and wealth, and then, "what will be, will be.' The second is to distract Iraq and to prevent it from carrying out its national role in confronting Zionism and imperialism, a scheme from which only the Americans and the Jews--who harbor deep hatred for the Arabs--stand to benefit. The third involves the personal complexes of certain Iranian leaders, about which we will say no more."

ATH-THAWRAH says that the ruling circles of Iran have used the army in this way in order to strike at the Arab citizens, and Vice Admiral Ahmed Madani came out to remind us of the impertinent statements we used to hear in the past from the shah's generals.

He Who Forewarns Is Excused [INA carries the preceding title to the ATH-THAWRAH article centered and set apart, and then proceeds with what is assumed to be the text of the third part of the series, though this is not stated].

There is another fact we wish to record for history about our attitude to the Iranian opposition and particularly to Khomeyni. That there would be an exchange of visits by Iranian and Iraqi officials on all levels. The shah was scheduled to visit Iraq. Among the main items on his itinerary was a visit to the holy places in An-Najaf and Karbala'.

But the shah never visited Iraq and the reason was Khomeyni. The shah said that he could not visit Iraq while Khomeyni was still there. We said that Khomeyni is a clergyman and an Iranian politician, who was granted asylum by Iraq when he sought it and that Iraq could not revoke this grant. The Iranian authorities then said: Very well, let Khomeyni stay in Iraq, but let him leave An-Najaf for another city in Iraq during the shah's visit. We answered: We cannot accept the attachment of any conditions to the shah's visit to Iraq. If the Iranian authorities have any fears regarding security in this matter, Iraq is capable of providing the necessary security for its visitors.

It is for this reason that the shah of Iran--with whom Khomeyni's circles are falsely accusing us of having cooperated--never visited Iraq.

Perhaps one may say that the reason for the deterioration in relations is the recent events in Arabistan.

First of all, we should say that the slanders and vituperations against Iraq began a full month before the events of Arabistan. Therefore, historically, these events could not have been the beginning or the cause. Nevertheless, let us pause and consider these events.

When the Iranian revolution took place it was natural that all the Iranian peoples who were persecuted during the shah's reign should rise and demand their rights and freedoms. There were risings by the Kurds, the Turkomen and the Baluchis, and then by the Arabs. What the Arabs of Arabistan demanded was no more than cultural and administrative rights. It was much less than what was demanded by the other nationalities. Their methods of expression were sound, while others carried arms and declared a rebellion. But it is strange that the Iranian authorities met the Arabs' simple and legitimate demands with violence, a bloodbath, racial fanaticism and emotional reaction. They killed and wounded hundreds of people and denied them all the rights that they demanded. In fact the authorities even forged these people's genealogy.

It is truly strange that such savage massacres should be committed and such racism should prevail in dealing with the Arabs, with no word of protest being voiced by the ruling clergymen against the local authorities in Arabistan, as though it was a natural and necessary thing to do. This occurred during the rule of a "revolution" that repeats, day and night, that it has come to establish justice and equality among Muslims.

It is natural that Iraq should sympathize intellectually and politically with the Arab people of Arabistan, for they are brothers, they are advocates of a just cause and they have been the victims of brutality and oppression. Moreover, in adopting such a stand we are behaving in a logical manner, which is in harmony with our principles and experience.

For in addition to the national ties that link us with the Arab people of Arabistan, we have our own approach to the question of minorities within the framework of a single country, one which we have actually applied.

The revolution in Iraq has granted autonomy to our Kurdish people. It has also granted cultural rights to other minorities. Thus, it has given a true and practical example of how to deal with fanaticism and hatred. Hence, we are not pursuing a two-faced policy but a principled and harmonious course.

If the rulers of Iran had no fallen victim to hatreds and false arrogance they would have initially approached their neighbor Iraq to benefit from its experience in this field.

We need to consider another reason: Arrogance. Arrogance is one of the abhorrent diseases that afflicts people, states and leaders. He who is afflicted with this disease pays a high price, sooner or later. In Iran, the shah was afflicted with the greatest degree of arrogance. He believed the he was capable of anything. Then he began to clash with the facts, one after the other. After years of arrogance and delusions, he found himself wandering the earth in search of refuge. Although today's rulers of Iran rebelled against the shah and criticized his arrogance and tyranny, there are many manifestations indicating that they are afflicted with some of his diseases, among which is "arrogance."

The Iranians rose against a corrupt, arrogant and tyrannical monarchical system, which is good. We rejoiced when this revolution took place, as did all Arabs. This was for specific reasons, connected with the anti-Arab stands of the shah's regime and its relations with Zionism, and for general reasons, namely that we support all progressive liberation movements, Arab delegations began to arrive in Iran congratulating and blessing the new revolution.

However, it appears that the praise that the Iranian leaders have been hearing from certain Arab circles--and we do not want to discuss them now--has increased their arrogance. They built castles in the sky on this praise. Thus we find them eager to provoke the Arabs who are near to them before safeguarding the minimum requirements of survival and self-defense. And this is the essence of arrogance.

We would now like to remind our Iranian brothers of certain facts, some from ancient history and others from contemporary times.

Throughout thousands of years, Persia was liberated from the tyranny of emperors only twice. The first time was by the Muslim Arabs, who bravely fought Anusherwan, defeated his army and demolished his empire--which was built on tyranny and corruption--and spread Islam, the religion of right and justice, in Persia.

The second time the Iranians were able to rid themselves of their tyrannical emperor, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, they were only able to do so through Islam--for whose advancement and spread among nations, including the Persian nation, primary credit should go to the Arabs.

If the Iranians rose against their monarch and compelled him and his family, court and money to leave aboard a private royal aircraft in 1979, the Iraqis, 20 years before, rose against their king, his corrupt regent and the ruling agent clique, but did not send them on a private aircraft to the Bahamas or to any other resort. Instead, they gave them the punishment they deserved in the hour of revolution.

We are not going to mention the heroism, glories and sacrifices of the Arab liberation movement in this century in its struggle against British and French colonialists and against Zionism. They are too well known.

He who wishes success for the Iranian revolution should remind the leaders of this revolution of the facts of ancient and modern history and advise them not to fall victim to arrogance and delusions, believing that they have achieved something that no one ever achieved before. They should not be driven by arrogance and delusions to harm others. What they have done is good and we wish their action success, although it came many, many years late. We hope that the Iranian revolution will be supportive of the Arabs in deed as well as in word. We hope that it will not be taken too much by arrogance and delusions, because if it should surrender to them, it will eventually find itself facing facts as solid as rocks.

There is another word we should like to address to the Iranians on the Palestinian cause. The Iranian revolution's stand on the Palestinian cause is a good stand. We as Arabs are bound to appreciate it and consider it a sound addition to our central cause, but our advice to them and to others is that they should not exaggerate and depict the matter as though they have done something that no one had done before them in this area.

All the Islamic peoples--regardless of the stands of some of their governments--have supported the Palestinian cause. In some countries, both the governments and peoples have taken honorable stands on the Palestinian cause. Pakistan, for instance--even when it was an active member of the Baghdad pact and part of the Western alliance--refused to establish relations with the Zionist entity. It helped the Arabs in their struggle against Zionism. Pakistani officers even served with some Arab armies in their fight against the Zionist forces.

The abnormal and serious situation among the Islamic countries existed in Iran. What Iran did after the revolution was to correct an abnormal stand that was contrary to the simplest principles of Islam and justice. It is obvious that an Islamic state that supports the Palestinian cause is in fact supporting itself, its Islamic ideology, and, of course, the Arab nation. This is because Palestine is not an ordinary Arab country, but is--in view of the presence of Jerusalem there--a religious center for all Muslims. It is the duty of Muslims--if they adhere to Islam and respect it--to carry out some of their obligations to the holy city.

There is another matter we should consider and it is a very serious one. Is there anyone in Iran who is exploiting the personal complexes, the complexes of ancient history, the state of anarchy and disturbances and the multiplicity of centers of power, to create "tasks" for the Iranian Army, which was bred by the shah, U.S. advisers and Zionist experts?

There is much talk about possibilities in Iran, in view of the state of anarchy and disturbances in the country, which in certain instances have reached the impossible. In such cases sights are directed toward the army.

But the army, which was bred by the emperor, U.S. advisers and the Jews, cannot emerge in the arena of current events without a prelude. The golden path by which the army can ascend to the stage is to become the "protector."

For the army to become the "protector," it is necessary to invent an illusory enemy and to concentrate on him day and night and with all means. It appears that the gentlemen who are planning in this direction have found this illusory enemy in--of all Iran's neighbors--Iraq. Thus they are killing several birds with one stone.

The first is to pave the way for the appearance of the Iranian Army on the stage of Iranian politics, under the pretext of defending the country's unity, borders and wealth, and then, 'what will be, will be.' The second is to distract Iraq and to prevent it from carrying out its national role in confronting Zionism and imperialism. This is a scheme from which only the Americans and the Jews--who harbor deep hatred for the Arabs--stand to benefit. The third involves the tackling of the personal complexes of some Iranian leaders, about which we will say no more.

If we return to the events in Arabistan and analyze them closely, we find that the rulingcircles of Iran have used the Iranian military forces to strike at Arab citizens, and that the "protector" in the area was not one of the clergy or a politician but an army man--Vice Admiral Ahmed Madani, who, in his words and deeds, reminds us of the impudence and braggings that used to emanate from the shah's generals and admirals.

These are some of the possibilities and reasons for the attempts by the ruling circles in Iran to harm relations with Iraq. Although there are many things that should be said on the Iranian situation and on what is happening in Iran against Iraq, we will stop at this point, abiding by the stand we took with the shah's government in 1969, when we began by warning and advising. That government, however, did not heed our warnings and embarked on an adventure of hostility against Iraq, paying a high price. The shah's government has gone and Iraq, the people of Iraq, the revolution of Iraq and the party of the revolution in Iraq have remained. That which is noble, true and honest is what remains.

Today we warn and advise the rulers in Iran of the consequences of repeating the game played by the shah and the adventure he embarked upon against Iraq. The change of faces or of masks or of slogans in reality changes nothing. If they heed the advice, they will find on our part a true desire and sincere readiness to build relations based on good-neighborliness and fruitful cooperation. If they do not heed the advice, then we will not be the ones to blame. But we should say that he who plays such a game is bound to pay a high price. This is because the revolution in Iraq has a longer and stronger arm than they imagine and or are made to believe by hypocrites and those whose hearts are diseased.

And yet there is still sufficient patience to give certain Iranian circles the opportunity to arrange matters and to favor the ideas of good and reason over forces, intrigues and malice. There would be nothing lost were this patience demonstrated in a balanced and considered way, from a position of strength.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUMMONS SOVIET, FRENCH AMBASSADORS

JN141206 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 14 June--The Iraqi Foreign Ministry today summoned the Soviet and French ambassadors in Baghdad respectively, for the purpose of discussing the continuous barbaric Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon, which is a blatant violation of international law, norms and resolutions. The Foreign Ministry emphasized that the U.S. support for the Zionist enemy and for the signing of the treaty with As-Sadat's treacherous regime have only encouraged the enemy to commit further aggressions, creating a serious strategic threat, not only to the Lebanese and Palestinian people but to the entire Arab nation. The Foreign Ministry stressed that this matter requires prompt cooperation from the Soviet Union, France and the cooperation of all friendly and peace-loving states, to put an end to this Zionist challenge, which is directed against the whole world.

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN LONDON 14 JUNE

JN141835 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn arrived in London this afternoon on a private visit of several days to the United Kingdom. His majesty will meet with Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and several British officials.

CROWN PRINCE HASSAN COMMENTS ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

JN141658 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the regent, has called upon the press and information community to shed light in an objective and scientific manner on the dangers resulting from the issue of settlements in the occupied Arab territories. His highness added that this issue is being manifested in a well-planned Israeli policy to Balkanize the occupied territories, thereby making it possible for the Israeli occupation authorities to dominate the vital factors in these territories by means of building settlements and exploiting the Arab land resources in the services of the Israeli settler at the expense of the Arab citizen.

This came during his highness' meeting today with members of the Jordanian Journalists Association. At the outset of the meeting, his highness explained the various trends engulfing the Middle East issue, beginning with the Palestinian cause and the conflicting interests of the big powers in the Middle East and ending with the development of events in the area. His highness said: Our conflict with the Israeli enemy is not only one of civilization and history, but a conflict against the fait accompli Israel is trying to impose. He added that this fait accompli is represented at the current stage by neutralizing Egypt and by Israel's measures to fabricate events and beef up settlements in the occupied territories. His highness welcomed the joint Jordanian-PLO tour of some Arab countries aimed at supporting the brethren in the occupied Arab territories and strengthening their steadfastness in accordance with the resolutions of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

NCC SPEAKER MEETS PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

JN131730 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Ahmad al-Lawzi, speaker of the National Consultative Council [NCC], met in Amman today with a delegation representing the Chinese Friendship Society with Foreign Countries. Al-Lawzi explained the various aspects of the Jordanian stand on the peace issue in the Middle East, as well as the pillars and principles upon which Jordanian policy is based for achieving peace in the Middle East. This policy, he said, calls first and foremost for Israel's withdrwal from the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and for recognizing the Palestinian people's right to determine their future and sovereignty on their soil. Al-Lawzi said that since its establishment Israel has been blocking the achievement of peace, violating the international will and disavowing the human rights. Al-Lawzi also expressed his faith in Jordanian-Chinese friendship and in the cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The head of the delegation explained the objectives of the delegation's mission and his country's stand on the conflict with Vietnam. He also expressed PRC support for the Arab people's struggle for their just issues, including the Palestine issue.

The PRC delegation arrived in Amman last Saturday on a weeklong visit to Jordan.

AL-BAYRAQ REPORTS SARKIS DISPUTE WITH SPEAKER AL-AS'AD

NC141647 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 13 Jun 79 pp 1, 7 NC

[Excerpt] The meeting held between President Ilyas Sarkis and Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad at the presidential palace yesterday morning produced no common stand or decision on a new government.

When the chamber speaker informed the president of the results of the Tripoli and Zgharta meetings--which call for getting the ministerial situation moving and for dealing with it soon by surpassing all existing considerations--President Sarkis emphasized that he was not prepared to succumb to conditions or harrassment attempts. Sarkis asked Al-As'ad to act with regard to the ministerial crisis from his position as speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, which is more effective than his position as leader of any bloc.

Speaker al-As'ad informed President Sarkis that the Zgharta conferees decided to give the president until the end of June to form a new government according to the bases outlined by the independent parliamentary bloc. If this does not happen Al-As'ad and former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Ministers Sa'ib Salam and Rashid Karami will be compelled to withdraw the initiative from him and take the steps they deem appropriate, such as signing a parliamentary petition committing the president to form a government in accordance with the parliamentary bloc's specifications.

President Sarkis asserted to Speaker al-As'ad that he is not the type of person who yields to conditions and harrassment attempts. He called on the parliamentary blocs, through Speaker al-As'ad, to have some understanding of the delicate phase through which the country is passing at a time when the government is exerting efforts in the Security Council to remedy the situation in the south and making endeavors to form a capable and effective government, while some politicians and parliamentary personalities are obstructing the government's endeavors and complicating the process of forming a suitable government.

President Sarkis asserted that what is taking place without a constructive spirit is aimed at harrassing the presidency. Also, it does not serve the country but increases division. He said he has no alternative to forming a government of detente representing all the factions or at least acceptable to everybody. He added that he wishes to form a government of detente but the obstacles are numerous and enormous. However, his attempts in this respect will not stop until a detente government is formed, because any other government would consolidate division.

What aroused the feelings of President Sarkis is the information he received that the Zgharta and Tripoli conferees decided to turn themselves into an opposition political front.

PHALANGIST, NATIONAL LIBERAL COMMANDS MEET ON CLASHES

NC141307 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lenanon 1215 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The commands of the Phalangist and the National Liberal Parties and the local commands have been meeting for some time now in the southern suburb to deal radically with the question of the exchange of fire.

Intermittent sniping is continuing along the Damascus road and the contact lines. Marcelle Francis and Wadi' Khattar, the chief of one of the departments of public prosecution at the Justice Palace, were hit by sniper bullets in the Badaru-Al-'Adliyah area this morning. Both were treated for slight wounds.

The area has been subjected to sniping from outside since morning. Armed men within the area exchanged fire, causing an atmosphere of resentment and extreme caution. The Voice of Lebanon was contacted by several citizens, who demanded an end to this state of affairs which is causing anxiety and must not continue among the sons of the same rank. The contacts revealed that outsiders have been working for a long time to cause anxiety among the citizens.

Al-Jumayyil, Sham'un Meeting

NC141315 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Pierre Al-Jumayyil held a meeting with the security officials today. The situation in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah was reviewed in the light of the recurring regrettable incidents despite the efforts made in this regard. Pierre Al-Jumayyil contacted former President Camille Sham'un and asked him to work with him to end this situation and eliminate its cause. The Phalangist leader emphasized that the state should assume security responsibilities by cooperating with the parties, saying that the present situation has become unbearable and must be ended regardless of the price.

BEIRUT REPORTS ISRAELI ARTILLERY POUNDS AREAS IN SOUTH

NC141220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Our reporter in the south has reported that from 2300 yesterday up to 0400 today, Israeli heavy artillery pounded the areas of Zaghlah, 'Ayn at-Tannur, (Qamhah) and the Al-Hasbani spring course in the western sector near Nasbayya, causing some casualties and heavy agricultural losses.

Calm has prevailed in all the villages and axes in the central and western sectors since last night. This encouraged some families to return to their villages, particularly the farmers and landowners.

Palestinian, Rightist Artillery Duels

NC141252 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] It has been reported from the south that the Palestinian and leftist forces in An-Nabatiyah exchanged artillery shelling with the forces of Major Haddad in Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah. Artillery shells fell on six villages, causing damage to property. The shelling ended this morning after contacts with the two sides by the UN emergency forces.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS CALM FOLLOWING CLASH

NC142227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 14 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Local political interest was directed last night to the internal security situation and following up on the question of the south at the UN Security Council.

Following clashes in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Furn ash-Shubbak areas, there was a period of calm in the wake of reports indicating that three persons had been injured as a result of clashes between the disputing parties.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has pledged to Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss that he will endeavor to enable the government to impose its influence in the area of conflict.

CP POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER AL-AYYUBI KILLED

JN141039 Baghdad INA Arabic 1025 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 14 June--Last night unknown gunmen assassinated Ahmad Almir al-Ayyubi, Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau member, in Tripoli in northern Lebanon.

Party sources in Beirut said that Al-Ayyubi was hit in the head by several bullets from automatic weapons on his return home at [words indistinct] yesterday evening. He was taken to the hospital but he died early today.

ISRAELI CHIEF OF STAFF EITAN REPORTEDLY VISITS BEIRUT

JN141142 Doha QNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 14 June--Reports from diplomatic sources in Beirut today say that Israeli Chief of Staff Eitan paid a visit to the eastern part of Beirut on Saturday and Sunday. These reports say he congratulated leader of the Lebanese Phalangist Party, Pierre al-Jumayyil, on escaping the assassination attempt made on his life in the past week.

The reports also say that the Israeli chief of staff held a series of meetings with a number of the Lebanese Front leaders, particularly Camille Sham'un, the National Liberal Party leader.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT 14 JUNE

JN142133 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening met with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and members of the Lebanese Patriotic Front Muhsin Ibrahim, Muhsin Dallul and 'Abdallah al-Amin. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs. The discussion during this meeting dealt with the Arab situation in general and the situation in southern Lebanon in particular.

Meeting With Cypriot Official

JN141317 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] At 1000 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Yeoryios Pelayias, secretary general of the Cypriot Foreign Ministry. During the meeting, the Syrian and Cypriot officials reviewed bilateral relations. Pelayias then briefed Foreign Minister Khaddam on the Cypriot problem and on the current talks between the two Cypriot communities, which aim at finding a lasting settlement to this problem.

Foreign Minister Khaddam reiterated Syria's support for any settlement that could be reached between the two Cypriot communities. Khaddam stressed that Syria is willing to further develop its political and economic ties with Cyprus.

RIF'AT AL-ASAD VISITS FRANJIYAH IN ZGHARTA

JN141729 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Zgharta--At the instructions of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, visited Zgharta on the first anniversary of the Ihdin massacre, whose victims were the late Minister and deputy, Tony Franjiyah, and his wife and daughter. Comrade Fayiz an-Nuri, alternate member of the party Regional Command and chairman of the Educational Bureau, accompanied Comrade al-Asad on the visit.

Dr Rif'at al-Asad presented condolences to former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah, the father of the late Tony Franjiyah, and his family. Dr al-Asad had luncheon at the invitation of President Franjiyah. He then held a press conference in which he answered questions by newsmen and news agency correspondents.

Asked about his talks with President Franjiyah, Dr al-Asad said: The bond which has always linked us with President Franjiyah is in the interest of Lebanon and the Lebanese people and their domestic and national issues. We have always waged our struggle because of this bond and we will continue this struggle until we achieve security, stability and unity in Lebanon.

Dr al-Asad added: The late Tony Franjiyah was martyred for the sake of his homeland. Those who assassinated him and his companions are the enemies of Lebanon and the Lebanese people. They are the ones who have hatred and malice against Lebanon and are plotting against it. They have sold themselves to the divel and become agents and spies. They have sold their homeland and have become despised by history, which will curse them. Generations of Lebanese will also curse them.

Answering another question, Dr al-Asad said it is time for the enemy to realize that Arab strength is growing and is capable of repulsing aggression. Sooner or later, we will prove that those who have the right are the ones who are powerful. Power is in the hands of those who have the right. Proceeding from this concept, we are the ones who are powerful.

Asked about Syria's stand on the separate treaty and the Zionist enemy aggression aimed at pressuring the Arabs, Comrade Dr al-Asad said: Our stand on the separate treaty is principled and constant. No power on the earth can change this principle of ours. Israel's aggression against our people in southern Lebanon is part of Israel's continuous aggression against the Arab nation. The struggle of our people in southern Lebanon is part of the Arab people's struggle. Comrade Dr al-Asad added: We believe that victory will be ours and will be for the struggling peoples. Wrong might win once, but right can win a thousand times. The tyrannical aggressors must learn the lessons of past and current history.

Asked about supporting the legitimate authorities in Lebanon, Dr al-Asad said: We in Syria are very eager to strengthen the legitimate authorities so that they can perform their full role and restore stability, law and order and reassurance to Lebanon. We will continue to support the legitimate authorities in Lebanon because we believe in supporting Lebanon and its people.

Concluding his statements, Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad lauded the struggle of Zgharta throughout history. He also praised the qualities of the late Tony Franjiyah. He said: Zgharta has become immortal again by the immortality of this hero who sacrificed his life for the sake of Lebanon and Arabdom.

DEFENSE SQUADS CARRY OUT MILITARY EXERCISE

JN141713 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At the instructions of leader President Hafiz al-Asad, a combat technical formation of the defense squads has carried out an offensive exercise with live ammunition. Also attending the exercise were Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and armed forces, deputized for the Commander in Chief of the army and armed forces, and Staff Lt Col Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and commander of the defense squads. Several comrade members of the party's Regional Command and high-ranking officers of the General Command also attended.

Various corps participated in the big exercise, particularly the Air Force. A para-troop landing operation at the site of the battle was carried out successfully.

At the end of the exercise, Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi made an address in which he conveyed the greetings of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to the fighters. He lauded the efforts made to make the exercise a success in its various stages and details. General Ash-Shihabi asserted the need for further training and preparedness to enhance the combat capability and to implement the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad in making our combat preparedness reach the highest possible standard in order to cope with the current circumstances, to topple the capitalationist plot led by As-Sadat, and to achieve the aspirations of our Arab nation in liberation and victory.

ALGERIA

YAR PREMIER MEETS WITH POLISARIO DELEGATION, DEPARTS

LD141010 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The chairman of the YAR Council of Ministers, who is in Algeria on an official visit, met a delegation of the POLISARIO Front last night. At the close of the meeting Mr Mohammed Ezzedine said he briefed Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani on the struggle of the Sanaran people and the situation prevailing in Western Sahara. Like the people of Yemen aspiring to and working for unity, the Saharan people would win independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of their country, he said.

Departure of Delegation

LD141716 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] "YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani left Algiers this morning at the end of a working visit. He and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Abdelghani, senior party and government officials and Arab ambassadors."

During his stay in Algiers, the guest conducted political talks with Algerian officials and visited a number of places. He met with the prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic yesterday. He was also received by President Chadli Bendjedid.

In a departure statement, the YAR prime minister said:

[Al-Ghani--begin recording] "I am very pleased with the results we have achieved and with the talks I have had with Prime Minister Abdelghani and other Algerian officials. These talks were successful and our viewpoints were identical on bilateral, Arab, and international issues. We also met President Bendjedid and had a useful talk with him. We extended an invitation to him to visit the YAR. He promised to do so in the future. I thank our Algerian brothers for their hospitality and cordial welcome." [end recording]

Relations between the two countries are good and developing.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM IRANIAN REVOLUTION FACTIONS

LD141526 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Paris, June 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, received the following cable from the factions of the Islamic revolution in Iran:

"In the name of God, the Almighty,

"To Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great First of September Islamic Revolution, God bless him, Islamic greetings and revolutionary salute from us. We, the revolutionary cadre of the Islamic revolution movement and other establishments of the Islamic revolution in Iran, express our warmest brotherly Islamic congratulations on the ninth anniversary of evacuation of the American imperialist forces from "Uqbah ibn Nafi" base.

We arrue you that we, under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni, closely stand by you to confront all American imperialist and Zionist plots as well as the colonialist big countries, and we will, with the will of God overcome all the obstacles and difficulties created by spy networks, lackeys and reactionaries to destroy our solidarity in the struggle and our sacred unity through Islam. We will set off to all parts of the world to liberate the oppressed whether the non-believers like it or not. Victory and prosperity to the glory of Islamic internationalism and immortality of all martyrs of the oppressed in the world. Shame and humiliation on imperialist and their coward agents. The revolution will go on until an assured victory.

MOROCCO

UN ENVOY APPEALS TO SECURITY COUNCIL ON ALGERIAN AGGRESSION

LD142042 Rabat Dbmestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Morocco today called for a meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the repeated attacks by the Algerian Government against Morocco. Morocco's permanent UN representative, Abdellatif el-Filali, cited two treacherous attacks against Moroccan soil in a letter to the Secuirty Council president. The first attack occurred 31 May-1 June on a royal armed forces battalion travelling from Tan Tan and Tarfaya, both of which have been Moroccan sovereign territory since ancient times. The attack resulted in 20 deaths and scores of injuries. The second criminal attack was on the town of Assa, also in southern Morocco, and resulted in the death of several persons, including six civilians.

The Moroccan UN representative's message states that these flagrant aggressions were planned and carried out by forces setting out from neighboring Algeria, to which they returned after the attacks. The Moroccan delegate accused Algeria of violating the principles of the UN Charter by resorting to force against the territorial integrity of Morocco and confirmed that the situation forced on it by Algeria could not continue without threatening peace and security in the region.

The message stated that Morocco would continue to exercise its natural right to legitimately defend itself and pursue the aggressors inside and outside its territory. At the same time, Morocco reiterated its desire for peace and its determination to avoid anything that might threaten peace and security in the region other than the exercise of its natural right to legitimately defend itself. The message called on the Security Council to take urgent, effective measures to avoid threats to peace and eliminate the acts of aggression to which Morocco is being subjected.

SPANISH KING ARRIVES IN FES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD141154 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Juan Carlos and Her Majesty Queen Sophia arrived in Fes at noon today for a 3-day visit to Morocco at His Majesty King Hassan II's invitation. At the airport to welcome the guests were his majesty the king, Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, members of the government, diplomats and others. King Carlos and His Majesty King Hassan will conduct talks on bilateral relations and matters of common interests.

Speech at Dinner

LD150456 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The King and Queen of Spain were warmly received in Fes, Morocco today.

King Hassan II offered the King and Queen almond milk and dates on entering the city as a symbol of Arab hospitality. The same offering was made on their arrival at the Dar el Beida Palace, the official residence of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia during their stay in Fes.

The Moroccan king showed the king of Spain the beautiful buildings and gardens of the palace. During the walk the kings chatted in lively fashion for more than half an hour.

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia then withdrew to lunch in private. At 1800 in the Dar el Beida Palace the King and Queen conversed in lively fashion for 2 hours with the diplomatic corps accredited in Morocco, as well as with the Moroccan ministers of foreign affairs, trade and other members of the Moroccan Government.

The important day ended with a gala dinner in the royal palace in Fes. Tomorrow morning at 1000, the second day of the official visit, King Juan Carlos and King Hassan II will hold their first political talks. There will be a parallel meeting of delegations of the two countries to discuss bilateral issues.

In the speech made after tonight's gala dinner in Fes the King of Spain said: Your Majesty, on 20 August last year in your speech to the nation you said: The Moroccan people are heirs of their history. This history is at many moments shared by the Spanish people. At this solemn moment I cannot avoid thinking that we Moroccans and Spaniards are today more than ever heirs of our common history. Imagine, for this reason, Your Majesty, with what deep emotion I say these words, aware as I am of the burden which history places on our shoulders.

King Juan Carlos gave a long account of the common history of Spain and Morocco. The friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, he continued, have to serve as a basis for a growing solidarity between the littoral countries of the Mediterranean, turning it into a factor for stability in the region and the best guarantee that the straits continue to be at the service of prosperity and peace between our peoples.

Further on he added: Spain understands perfectly well that of its three borders, in the North with France, in the West with Portugal and in the South with Morocco, it is the latter which puts it into contact, not only with this country, but into immediate contact with the African and Arab world. We consequently want to give it all the importance it merits and we are convinced of the great global dynamics that can results from it. The Spanish Government has recently repeated its African calling, again answering a geographic mandate which has been expressed in very different ways over the centuries and which can now only take on the form of intentions of friendship and cooperation among equals with respect for each other.

King Juan Carlos said that it is logical for Spain to link up with Africa through Morocco. This should make us think about the present and the future, he went on to say. Morocco and Spain are astride two seas that bathe the shores of Europe and Africa, in the middle of the shortest route between the two continents, at the point where two worlds meet--the developed world of Western Europe and the developing world of the African Continent. All of the great economic policy of global dimensions, that of North-South relations, can be enacted through us. North-South relations will find their easiest testing ground in Moroccan-Spanish bilateral relations not only because of the economic factors of the two countries but also because of the human element and the geographic proximity which joins the two countries.

Spain and Morocco must be fully aware of the possibilities stemming from the fact that they constitute the link between two continents rather than being separated by the Mediterranean.

Spain is resolved to strengthen this geographical position and the historic ties which link it to the past and present of the Arab countries to take to Europe a concern for their anxieties and problems and to convey (?there) their interests and aspirations, in this way giving a new and deeper dimension to European-Arab dialog.

The king of Spain went on to say: Tonight I suggest that Hispanism and Arabism are not the patrimony of the few, a corner for specialists or almost an exotic science, but rather a general understanding of two neighbors who have lived all their history together and who sometimes have seemed to have been separated by ignorance.

Boucetta on Spanish Relations

LD150512 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the visit of the king and queen, Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, has answered a question by a Spanish national radio correspondent on how he views current Spanish-Moroccan relations.

[Boucetta--begin recording in French fading into Spanish translation] We will always believe that relations between Morocco and Spain should be, above all, not based on chance or momentary considerations, but that they should be relations whose strength stems from their roots, that is, from our common history, our alliance and harmonious understanding. There have always been exceptionally good relations between Morocco and Spain, although there have been at times darker moments, as there are in all human relations, either between individuals or peoples. These relations, therefore, should be very deep relations with their perspectives extending into the future. To have the opportunity to say this here, to repeat it to the Spanish people and to the Spanish leaders, is a source of great pleasure for us. [End recording]

BOUABID SAYS MOROCCO WILL NOT COMPROMISE ON SAHARA ISSUE

LD141335 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In a statement published today in the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS, Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maata Bouabid said that Morocco would never accept any compromise on the Sahara issue. He explained that Morocco's attitude to this issue was well known, and was underlined by King Hassan recently in an interview with the French press. The International Court of Justice itself, he added, acknowledged the Moroccanism of the Sahara when it established the existence of its population's pledge of allegiance to the kings of Morocco for centuries.

On Moroccan-Spanish relations, Mr Bouabid said that these relations are very long-standing and will continue in view of geographical circumstances and the [word indistinct] common to the culture of both countries.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT, NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

LD131153 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 9 Jun 79 pp 34, 35 LD

[Interview granted by President Ja'far Numayri to Shukri Nasrallah in Khartoum on 4 June]

[Text] "Probably nothing like that is happening in the Arab arena now has happened in the Arab nation's history before. Our national duty makes it incumbent upon us to realize before it is too late the extent of disruption and division we have reached today and which, if no immediate and final end is put to it, will drive our nation over the precipice. Certain sisterly Arab countries no longer have trust in other sisterly countries. There are Arab countries that have deviated from Arab unanimity without other countries being able to stop them or dissuade them from what they have done. There is now more than one Arab party, one Arab quarter and one Arab axis. If the situation continues as it is now, then the future of the Arab nation does not augur well. For this reason the Arab kings and presidents must call for an urgent Arab summit and put aside their negative attitudes and disputes and must show faith in the future and hope for something good. Let the venue of this summit be Mecca itself so that the meeting will be held in the Holy Land so sins and negativism can be washed away and eyes turned toward God the Almighty in the House of God."

With this invitation Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri began his talk with AL-MUSTAQBAL last Monday in the Friendship House which the Chinese built for the Sudanese and which is considered one of the most luxurious official buildings in Khartoum.

When the President received me in his humble office he seemed dismayed by the accusations and counteraccusations in the Arab arena. He was convinced of the need "to learn from the present conditions through which the Arab nation is passing and meet at summit level in order to discuss without prejudice and negative predispositions what we as a nation should do in the light of the new changes."

Before we proceeded with the interview President Numayri told me that he will shortly address telegrams to the Arab kings and presidents inviting them to a summit--thus supporting Kuwait's and Libya's invitations--after consulting with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom in order to find out if it is ready to host the meeting in Mecca.

President Numayri was reproachful of some of the Arab brothers who, he said, got their information from the press and from journalists without verifying such reports from their original sources.

When I expressed astonishment at this accusation he told me: "Unfortunately this is true. It must be made clear that some papers do not tell the truth about what is happening. It appears to me that there is a systematic press campaign aimed at distorting Sudan's stand and preventing us from expressing our views frankly on the current problems. On this occasion I would like to reiterate from which developing countries suffer. For example, we are the only developing country that insists on development, despite our poor resources and the vastness of our projects. Sudan's projects are not the same as those in small countries.

For example we have been working for 5 years on building the Port Sudan-Khartoum road, which is more than 1,100 km long. There are no similar distances in the sisterly Arab countries. We are now looking for heavy equipment suitable for our vast country. We have found out that our agricultural tractors, for example, are not suitable forums because our biggest tractor is rated at 100 horsepower, which is not good enough for an agricultural area of 2 million feddans. For this reason we have gone to the United States to buy heavy tractors because such tractors are found only there or in the Soviet Union. This is one of the problems that we are trying to overcome with our own resources and the help of our Arab brothers and non-Arab friends through long-term loans and Arab and friendly investments in Sudan."

[Question] Mr President, do you intend to invite Arab countries, establishments and individuals to invest their money in Sudan? And can it be said that Sudan grants such investors certain facilities with regard to residence, taxes and so forth?

[Answer] The proposal to invite Arab individuals to invest in Sudan's development is no doubt a good idea, but it is somewhat premature. I am sorry to say this. Sudan is open to all those who wish to invest their money here, but I would like to make it clear that experience has taught us not to deal with individuals or establishments that are backed by their own governments.

Since the revolution we have granted and are still granting Arab establishments and states many facilities to invest their funds in our country. Our industrial and commercial laws are the best in the Arab countries. We provide agricultural land free of charge and allow the importation of equipment free of tax for 5 or 10 years. We are now in the course of codifying these laws and publishing them as a single investment law. We would like the Arabs to exploit our land with us because we believe that we are--and will remain for a long, long time--the richest Arab country in food potential. We have sugar, beans, wheat, corn, fruit and vegetables of all kinds. Let me tell you that the Sudanese population is no more than 20 million, whereas we have 40 million head of cows, goats and camels. In other words, two head of livestock per citizen. This is in addition to the vast sea and river fish resources and various plantations. We have, for example, 12 kinds of oil seeds and 20 million feddans of cultivable land.

What I mean to say is that we share these resources with all the Arab countries and we would like to give them what we have to give them as our brothers through thick and thin. We thank God that we have begun establishing a joint Arab company comprising 12 Arab states with capital of 200 million Kuwaiti Dinars. This company has begun agricultural development in Sudan, and the funds allocated by this company for development this year total about $1.2 billion allocated for about 13 agricultural projects. This company--the Arab Investments Company--will be the only good example of a company operating in the development field in Sudan because it does not interfere in our internal affairs and is not involved in politics.

[Question] Mr President, since we are discussing politics and interference in internal affairs, allow me to observe that Sudan's view on what is happening in the Arab arena seems to be inspired by what is being said in the Egyptian press. In other words, the Egyptian press seems to reflect the official Sudanese viewpoint despite the fact that you have condemned the extremist Egyptian stand and the bilateral treaty. What is Your Excellency's comment on this?

[Answer] In fact I have not observed this. But what I have observed is that the Arab press in general, and not just the Egyptian press alone, is trying to label Sudan the way is likes. Everyone of these "presses" is trying to win Sudan over to its side. What has been said about the Egyptian press also applies to other Arab press. Since you have broached the subject, allow me to tell you that all that is being said here and there remains in the realm of personal and wrong speculation. It does not represent Sudan's views at all. As I told you, Sudan is not immature. Never. We are simply a peaceful and loving people; we do not interfere in anybody's affairs nor do we like anybody interfering in our affairs. We have no money to buy nor do we believe in buying trumpets to sing our praises. We are probably more Arab than other Arabs and have no wish to harm anybody or impose our views on anybody. We only want to develop our country and to become a sisterly country capable of serving Arab causes as best as it can.

I disagree with the views of some of the Arab brothers regarding certain major issues. For example, there are some people who say that President as-Sadat is a traitor. I do not go along with this and I do not consider him a traitor. He is an Arab leader who has committed a certain mistake at a certain time. Nobody is infallible. Our duty should have been to deal with the mistake and to advise the man against committing it rather than dealing with the mistake by committing further mistakes.

Regarding Camp David, for example, we in Sudan had strong reservations about this agreement, but despite our reservations we considered As-Sadat's step as likely to be a framework for a serious attempt to achieve its objectives, to raise slogans and to use terms as "traitor," "traitors," "turncoats" and so on. Our Arab brothers have accused us, too, of being traitors, which is a very harmful thing as words thus become meaningless. Passing judgments with such rashness and disregard is inappropriate and not one of our Arab traits.

Yesterday I heard on the television news that President as-Sadat has taken over the town of Al-'Arish. This is useful because Israel has withdrawn from an occupied Egyptian town. I have congratulated President as-Sadat on this step and expressed the wish that in the near future we will hear news of withdrawal from the rest of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinians' rights.

I told President as-Sadat: Your speech in Jerusalem was good because it dealt with all the principles in which we believe, but the steps you took in going to Jerusalem and the subsequent steps were a serious mistake. He told me: "I have my own reasons and conditions that made me do what I did. I know that all the Arab brothers believe that what I have done is wrong but I wanted to meet the Israelis and invite them to make peace."

I told him: But you could have met them outside Jerusalem and even outside the Arab world.

He told me: "I have my own reasons that I would have liked to explain to the Arab brothers at a summit conference...but" [sentence as published]

[Question] Did As-Sadat reveal these reasons to you?

[Answer] No, but he keeps repeating to me that he "wants to remove something in particular" from the minds of the Arabs and the Israelis; namely, what he calls the psychological factor. I am not a psychologist to be able to explain what As-Sadat means by this.

[Question] Mr President, would you allow me to tell you what I have in mind now?

[Answer] Say it.

[Question] This concerns Sudan's stand toward Egypt and what is being said about an extensive Egyptian military presence. In fact I have been told that some 50,000 Egyptian officers and soldiers are stationed in Sudan.

[Answer] Do you want me to give an order for a special plane to fly you over all the locations and towns where you have been told there are Egyptian troops so that you can see for yourself and publish the truth since you tell us that your magazine is free and independent?

[Question] No, Mr President, I need no plane or proof other than your word. But whoever reads the Egyptian and Sudanese papers will realize that there is military coordination between the two countries and that certain military arrangements are being carried out by the two armies. Otherwise what does it mean when (Egypt's) AL-AKHBAR and (Sudan's) AS-SAHAFAH report that "the Chiefs of staff of the Egyptian and Sudanese armies met in Khartoum yesterday for military coordination" and so on? It means that there is an Egyptian Army in Sudan or that the Egyptian Army in Egypt is ready to intervene in Sudan should the need arise.

[Answer] Do you forget that Egypt and Sudan are neighboring brothers, that we live on the banks of the same Nile and on the same Red Sea, and that our objectives are the same? I have bases on the Red Sea that cover Eilt and Sharm ash-Shaykh and they have bases in Suez that cover part of Sudan as well as part of Saudi Arabia. We have overlapping boundaries with Egypt and we also have a joint defense pact with it. Do you want to forbid us from setting up a joint defense pact? We carry out military coordination between the two countries with this pact.

I would like first to categorically deny the presence of such forces in Sudan. Then I would like to ask: There have always been Egyptian and Sudanese forces in various Arab countries; why was no such ballyhoo raised? There were Egyptian forces in Libya and we had forces in Lebanon. Why was it not said that such forces intend harm to the host country? Why do you look on the presence of Egyptian troops in Sudan as something ugly? Egypt has a right to send forces not only to Sudan to protect it, but it is probably Egypt's right to send an army to protect it and to occupy Ethiopia as well should anything happen to threaten it. In the Nile waters, for example. This is because the Nile is a matter of life and death for Egypt. Is it conceivable that Egypt should stand idle if we or Ethiopia should, God forbid, decide to divert the Nile waters or reduce the amount of water that flows to Egypt?

It is being said that the Sudanese-Ethiopian borders are lined with Egyptian soldiers. This is inconceivable:

1. Because the Egyptian Army--even during 'Abd an-Nasir's time--did not exceed 170,000 men. Today it is much less than this. How can they claim that there are 60,000 or 70,000 Egyptian soldiers in Sudan? Is this logical?

[Question] Mr President, allow me to ask: Is it logical that the Egyptian Army is only what Your Excellency says? What about the 70,000 or the 1 million soldiers?

[Answer] This is nonsense. The Egyptian Army, even at the height of the war, never exceeded 170,000 combattants.

2. Some of those who write about this subject (of Egyptian Army presence in Sudan) are very ignorant. Most of the Arab journalists do not know the geography of Sudan and the African area of which we are part. They speak, for example, about the presence of 50,000 Egyptian troops at such and such a place, which in fact is absolutely not suitable for life because it is an arid desert that has no water. This means that this army--assuming that it exists--will die from thirst. They say that there are 50,000 Egyptian soldiers in Wadi Sina. Wadi Sina is a small village near Omdurman and if there were 50,000 soldiers there they would have flooded Khartoum. Is it not so?

[Question] But why did you ask for arms from France during the French president's visit to Sudan? Is Sudan ready to face Ethiopia or Uganda (the new regime) alone without the Egyptian Army?

[Answer] Do you know that the Sudanese-Ethiopian border is 2,000 km long? Is there an army on earth, particularly an army in the developing countries, that can protect a 2,000-km-long border? What is this thing you are talking about? "Who is fighting whom?"

Do you know the area of Uganda? It is no more than a quarter of the area of southern Sudan. This shows you the impossibility of any army entering Sudan by force. It is true that the Soviets have interests in the area, but in our estimation they have no effective force in the area.

Furthermore, let us leave the army that toppled Idi Amin to finish with Idi Amin first and then come and attack us. Idi Amin, brother, is still fighting with his soldiers inside Uganda and is in control of two-thirds of the country.

In this regard Sudan is not at all afraid of its neighbors; the opposite is true.

As for arms from France, this is another story. We are diversifying our sources of arms because we need to do so in order to defend our independence and borders. France is better than others in this regard.

[Question] Mr President, is it true that you did not approve of the Tunisian candidate for the post of Arab League secretary general?

[Answer] The Tunisian delegation that attended the May revolution celebrations met with me and conveyed a message from President Habib Bourguiba asking for Sudan's support for Tunisia's candidate for the Arab League Secretariat. I told the delegation that at this time when there is division and disruption in the Arab world it is necessary to reorganize the Arab League. A technical committee must be elected in order to lay down the strong foundations of a league that would achieve Arab unity and could rapidly settle our disputes. After that we would call for a constituent summit that would define exactly the tasks and qualifications of the secretary general because we have had enough of the pasha, of Hassunah Pasha and Mahmud Riyad Pasha. We declined to vote when Mahmud Riyad was elected secretary general and we were attacked by the Egyptian press. This is because we want a capable Arab League and not a meaningless league that neither represents nor speaks on behalf of the Arab countries.

BEGIN PROMISES MORE SETTLEMENT, ATTACKS OPPOSITION

TA150637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Jun 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin last night bitterly attacked the opponents of the settlement in Elon More and, in this context, made grave complaints against the members of the Alinement opposition. It appears that the violent bickering between the government and the opposition has not yet come to an end. The prime minister was speaking at the 40th anniversary of settlement in Nahlat Jabotinsky near Binyamina and Haviva Roger brings us some of his remarks. [Begin recording]

[Roger] We do not accept the complaint that the Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is not legal, the prime minister said. He declared: We will continue to settle throughout it.

[Begin] We will continue to settle in Eretz Yisra'el. Just as I said tonight in this ancient place, ancient in time and ancient for Jewish settlement, I will again say: We will yet have many Elon Mores and there will be Jewish settlement in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, in the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights; Jewish settlement throughout Eretz Yisra'el.

[Roger] Mr Begin described the complaint against Elon More because of its location in the heart of Arab settlements as ideological degeneration and ideological perversion. He enumerated the old settlements such as Tel Aviv, Rosh Pinna, Petah Tiqwa and said that there, too, the settlements were established in the heart of Arab settlements. Those making that complaint against Elon More, he said, were denying their own beliefs, particularly in leaving Judaea and Samaria without Jews. This could be an opening for a Palestinian state.

[Begin] And what is our reply: Under all conditions and at any price, that no Palestinian state will ever be established.

[Roger] Referring to the Knesset debate on Elon More, the prime minister bitterly attacked those who called out condemnations against Minister Ari'el Sharon.

[Begin] This frustrated opposition; I want to tell those carpers--and they made their hysterical complaints and their condemnations and curses and rebukes, the like of which we have not heard since the days of the blood libel in 1933--I want to tell them: The day will come when nobody in Israel will even know that you ever existed. In another generation or two and for all the generations to come, every child in Israel will learn about the campaigns, actions and heroism of Ari'el Sharon. [end recording]

JEWISH LEADERS MEET WITH BEGIN, AGREE ON SETTLEMENT

TA141748 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1650 GMT 14 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 14 Jun--The delegation of the leaders of the U.S. Jewish organizations headed by Mr Theodore Mann, the chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Jewish organizations in the United States, has reached a general agreement regarding the vital security need of establishing Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria. This was reported by Mr Mann in a conversation with journalists after the meeting held between the delegation and Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem this afternoon.

The meeting lasted about 2 hours and at its end Mr Mann declared that the U.S. Jewish leadership will embark on an extensive informational campaign in the United States concerning the justness of the enterprise of Jewish settlement in the territories.

In this connection Mann emphasized that all accept that Jewish settlement in the territories as legal, in addition to being vital, in view of the Arab terrorists' acts and the dangers threatening the security of the State of Israel.

"On this point we disagree with the view of the U.S. President who said that the Jewish settlements in the territories are illegal, and we shall continue to tell him this and to explain to him that his view is wrong," Mr Mann said.

As regards other points on which the delegation members reached an agreement, Mr Mann noted that full agreement prevails among U.S. Jewry that Jerusalem should stay unified and undivided and will continue to be Israel's capital. It is similarly clear to all that an independent Palestinian state should never be established between the Jordan River and the State of Israel.

YADIN CONCLUDES MEETINGS IN EGYPT 15 JUN

TA150743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Jun 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] From the personal viewpoint, this has been one of the greatest experiences in my life. This was said by Prof Yiga'el Yadin at the end of a long, intensive week in Egypt as the guest of President as-Sadat. Today the deputy prime minister will return to Israel and our envoy Arye Gus reports from Cairo.

[Gus--begin recording] Professor Yadin concluded his last day in Cairo with a meeting with Egyptian Minister of Education, Culture and Scientific Research Prof Hasan Muhammad Isma'il. In contrast to previous meetings he had held in Egypt, this time they discussed practical matters. Professor Yadin proposed to the Egyptians that the Israeli archeologists who worked in Sinai over the last 10 years should meet with their Egyptian colleagues and give them information and expertise on the area. This proposal was received with enthusiasm and the Egyptians even added a request of their own: to add on to the meeting members of the nature reserves.

Again the two personalities agreed upon what had already been agreed at previous meetings. It is desirable that the first meetings in the framework of the normalization should be on an academic or professional basis, that is, controlled normalization. The Egyptians support the idea but they have one reservation. They fear that Egyptian scientists will hesitate to visit Israel because their scientific future is linked with the Arab world. They fear that an Arab boycott against them if they visit Israel.

At any rate, Professor Yadin has invited the director of Egyptian Department of Antiquities, Dr (Skhad'a Adam) to Israel. Dr (Adam), who is described here as one of the busiest people in Egypt, devoted 3 days, more precious than gold, to Professor Yadin. These included 2 days of the visit to Abu Sunbul in Luxor. Dr (Adam), it should be recalled, was the scientific director of the project to preserve the Abu Sunbul sites.

Professor Yadin is returning to Israel filled with experiences, but he is also bringing with him messages from President as-Sadat to Prime Minister Menahem Begin as a preparation for the prime minister's visit to Egypt at the beginning of next month. As-Sadat and Yadin, who met in Alexandria yesterday, agreed that the Camp David agreements should not be added to or changed. Their greatness, Yadin said, is in the fact that they do not close options. One should not, then, give the agreements significances which are not included in them, Yadin said and As-Sadat agreed. They also agreed to refrain from statements. The visit to Egypt reinforced the deputy prime minister's previous views, which are defined by the Egyptians and in Israel, too, as dovish. The Egyptian communications media this morning gives prominence to details of these views. Arye Gus and Gershon Metal reporting from Cairo. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER DAYAN COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA141646 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Jun 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Israel finds itself on solid ground in the autonomy talks when it comes to the issues of settlements and Jerusalem's status. This is true since there is no reference to these issues in any document Israel signed in the framework of the negotiations with Egypt. This was estimated by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in a meeting with a delegation of the presidents' conference of the U.S. Jewish organizations currently visiting Israel. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports:

Foreign Minister Dayan is optimistic about the possibility that the inhabitants of the territories will finally accept the autonomy idea. Replying to a question by one of the Jewish leaders, with whom he met yesterday evening, on whether the Palestinians will agree to live forever without a state of their own, Moshe Dayan says: No, they will not agree, they indeed want a state of their own as well as the liquidation of Israel and a return to Yafo and Haifa. However, if our objective is the satisfaction of their aspiration this will mean we will have to perish. Nevertheless, the foreign minister believes that the Palestinian inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza are realistic and want a nonmilitary solution for their problem. They are well aware, the foreign minister says, that in the event of another war between Israel and the Arab countries they will be the major victims and will become refugees. Furthermore, they know that following the strengthening of peace between Egypt and Israel, the Arabs will no longer have a chance to defeat Israel in the battlefield. For all these reasons, Dayan believes, the inhabitants of the territories will ultimately support President as-Sadat's path, the path of the political solution.

In his remarks the foreign minister also dwelt on two of the hardest nuts to crack in the autonomy talks: the Jerusalem status and the future of the settlements. Neither in the Camp David agreements nor in the peace treaty with Egypt with all its appendixes, is there a reference to these two issues, Moshe Dayan says, and therefore we are on solid ground with regard to them. Jerusalem's status is not relevant to the autonomy talks, he adds. The Jerusalem issue is at the heart of the sovereignty problem and this problem should be discussed only in the negotiations about the final settlement on the eastern border that will be conducted with Jordan, as agreed in Camp David. Autonomy and sovereignty, Dayan adds, are totally different subjects.

Regarding the U.S. position on the autonomy the foreign minister says: The Americans signed a document which clearly states that the IDF will remain on the Jordan River for the coming 5 years and will be the exclusive superviser of events there. At the end of these 5 years the negotiations about the final settlement will be conducted, not with the autonomy authorities, but with the Jordanian Government. [end recording]

SHARON: U.S. ATTEMPTING TO CREATE PALESTINIAN STATE

TA150647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Jun 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Minister of Agriculture Ari'el Sharon is accusing the Americans of an attempt to impose on the State of Israel the establishment of a Palestinian state in addition to that of Jordan. The Americans, said the minister of agriculture, are now trying to create the groundwork for this state in the territories. They are opposed to any Israeli attempt to create other facts in Judaea and Samaria. Minister Sharon spoke with our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh in a report on settlement in Judaea and Samaria which will be broadcast on our program, the Weekly Newsreel, this evening at 1700. Here is a section from the minister of agriculture's remarks.

[Sharon--begin recording] The Americans are trying to force us to establish a second Palestinian state. The U.S. approach, basically, is completely different from ours. Everything the Americans are doing in the field--and they are active in the field; in spite of all our protests they continue to be active--they are preparing the background for the establishment of a second Palestinian state. Therefore every action in the field which leads to the fact that it will be impossible to turn Samaria, Judaea and Gaza into a Palestinian state definitely contradicts their position. The U.S. position is not like ours, either on the matter of Jerusalem, or on that of the Gaza Strip, Judaea and Samaria. It is a completely different position. Today, in my opinion, this matter depends on us, on our ability to stand firm. I think that if there is a test we must stand up to this is the test, and if there is a moment of truth that moment of truth has arrived. [end recording]

EHRLICH COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH THE U.S.

TA140850 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Arnon Yafe, 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent in France]

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich praised the Isareli aircraft industries for its contribution to the country's revenue. He said this while visiting the Paris air show yesterday.

"Last year, the country's income from the industries' dividends reached 70 million Israeli pounds," Ehrlich said in a conversation with Israeli correspondents, "and this is besides income tax revenue."

Ehrlich said that the United States would purchase Israeli aircraft industries-made items within the framework of a mutual sales agreement signed by Israel and the United States at the beginning of the year. He estimates that the U.S. sales will reach several million dollars a year. He also predicts that mutual projects would be carried out by Israel and the United States in the framework of this agreement.

As for the political limitations imposed by the United States on sales to a third party, Ehrlich said that this is applied only in certain cases. Circles in the aircraft industries administration said that they had convinced the Americans with whom they met that Israel was not using U.S. technology, even though the Israeli technology is similar to the American technology.

Ehrlich, who came to Paris to rest after his Austria visit, revealed that the issue of the Kfir aircraft sale to that country is still under consideration. He refused to provide any further details. A high ranking military personality from Austria visited the Israeli pavilion and two other countries showed interest in the Israeli Kfir.

The finance minister recalled that the Cabinet has never adopted a decision against the development of the new Israeli aircraft of the 80's, called the "Arye." "We have not decided to stop the development of this aircraft, but should we decide to renew this plan, it should be given priority," Ehrlich said, noting that the ministerial committee will decide in 1 month on whether to produce it locally or to purchase a different aircraft. He gave room to understand that he would support the local production of the aircraft.

PERES SPEAKS ABOUT WITHDRAWAL, ISRAELI ARABS

TA131732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 13 Jun 79 TA

[Interview with Labor Party chairman and opposition leader MK Shim'on Peres by Amnon Denkner and Teddy Preuss, moderated by Yitzhaq Golan within the framework of the weekly interview program--live]

[Excerpt] [Preuss] Mr Peres, with your permission, I would like to go north to the Golan Heights. I understand that the Labor Party has recently dealt with this issue and has still not come up with a consolidated stance....

[Peres] Yes, it has. We issued a statement the day after the party bureau meeting and I had earlier made a statement at the bureau meeting and one or two members expressed doubt; there was a vote to which there were no objections, but there was abstention. It was approved with my consent, and my statement said that we identify with the northern settlements, with the way they are organized and with the need to explain that we have no intention of withdrawing from the Golan Heights settlements or from the Golan Heights. There was unequivocal identification.

[Preuss] You say that we must not evacuate the Golan Heights or its settlements. Does this mean that you, on behalf of the Labor Party, are against any territorial compromise in the Golan Heights?

[Peres] No. We have said that we are prepared for a territorial compromise on all three fronts, including the Golan Heights Front, but a compromise that does not involve a withdrawal from settlements. I am not saying that the borderline currently drawn in the Golan Heights cannot be moved, for the sake of argument I will say--1 meter to the right or to the left. It is silly to declare such a thing. Yet our settlement line to a large degree reflects the future line of our entrenchment on the Golan Heights.

[Golan] Will you be prepared to evacuate settlements from Samaria at a time when an agreement is reached with the Jordanians?

[Peres] Let us say this: With respect to those areas which we will agree to return to Jordon--and this does not include the Jordan River Valley--now one must always mention all the parts of the country once again or else Mordekhay Tzipori might make another speech and who knows where we will be.

Well, this hold true with respect to the Jordan River Valley, Gush 'Eziyon, Jerusalem and vicinity. With respect to other areas which do not belong to this category--if we return them to Jordan and there will be one or two settlements there, we will not object to--and we won't have much of a choice about that--their remaining under Jordanian sovereignty. I would like to remind you that even the foreign minister in the current Cabinet, Mr Moshe Dayan, has often said that the future borderline will not necessarily correspond with every settlement we had established.

[Golan] Mr Peres, a survey which has been published shows that about 50 percent of the Israeli Arabs do not recognize Israel's right to exist and 60 percent of them think that we should return to the 1947 partition borders. Where have the Israeli Cabinets in the last 30 years failed with respect to the Israeli Arabs? Are you worried or surprised about the findings of this survey?

[Peres] I am sorry to hear about it, but it would not be correct to say that I am totally surprised. I realize that two nations live in Israel, just as in all the Middle Eastern countries there are nations or peoples of various kinds. In 21 countries there is a distinct Arab majority and other minorities, whether Copts in Egypt or Kurds in Iraq. I do not believe it is possible to erase the national foundations or differences between ourselves and the Arabs. I do not expect the Arabs to be Jews or Zionists, and I hope there will not be any Jew who would be a PLO-supporter, even though sometimes this, too, happens. Well, then, the problem is how to make it clear that we are a clear democratic majority. And when you call all the western Eretz Yisra'el Arabs Israeli Arabs, what are you in fact doing? No border separates them and there will not be any passport differences. You are really creating a problem of the first order, you are also creating expectations and very strong aspirations. Nevertheless, and in spite of the survey, I am of the strong and clear conviction that the Israeli Arab minority should be fully respected, even though it nourishes such harsh thoughts. The differences between a democratic to a non-democratic regime is that in a democracy no one is punished for his thoughts and inclinations. He is only punished for his deeds or misdeeds, in accordance with the country's laws.

DAVAR COMMENTARY ON COMPETITION IN LABOR PARTY

TA131641 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Jun 79 p 7 TA

[Daniyel Blooh commentary: "Superfluous Competition"]

[Excerpts] Evil spirits have again brought out of the museum the bad shadow of competition in the Labor Party. There is room for the thought that those stirring things up are somewhere in the Likud kitchens. They understand that the Likud's prestige is at the bottom of the scale and that of the Alinement is on the upswing and that the only way to harm the opposition's chances is through renewing the internal dispute in the Labor Party's leadership. Therefore it is no surprise that we have recently been hearing praises from the prime minister's office circles for Yitzhaq Rabin, together with severe criticism of Shim'on Peres.

We should also not forget that three of Menahem Begin's important aides served in the same post when the prime minister's office was staffed by Yitzhaq Rabin. But Rabin's circles will make a mistake if they think that these praises are "disinterested." Likud circles evaluate that Yitzhaq Rabin has no chance either in the internal competition in the Labor Party or in external competition, but they will not spare any means to worsen the Peres-Rabin or Peres-Allon disputes, so as to prove to the public that the Labor Party has not changed for the better and that the internal situation in the Likud is no worse than the alternative.

The Labor Party will not return to power unless it proves that it has learned the lessons of its downfall both in the ideological and the personal fields, and so it must present the public with a united leadership which includes within it people with experience and status, together with forces which have not yet appeared in the previous leadership. All this under the leadership of Shim'on Peres. The only way to prevent competition is not that of formal decisions by institutions, which have no practical value, but through agreement based on dialog between the main people in the party, the urban districts and the settlement movements. The need for such agreement and dialog is most urgent.

The Labor Party acts today as the lodestone for new intellectual forces, businessmen and administrators who kept away from political activity in the past, or who supported the DMC--may it rest in peace--in the last elections. The Labor Party is today the only political body atracting new forces. Superfluous quarrels in the leadership will only curb this positive trend.

15 JUN PRESS ON SETTLEMENT, SALT TALKS, UNIFIL

TA150806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Jun 79 TA

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] HATZOFE writes that it is correct that settlement in the territories should be speed up, and this should receive urgent attention by the government. The sad performance in the Knesset, which included a form of contempt, does not change the decisive fact that the majority of the public is in favor of Jewish settlement in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, a position supported by the great Jewish organizations in the United States. This majority strengthens the government in the political campaign for its program in the autonomy areas and the execution of its decisions on the matter of Jewish settlement in the territories. The Jewish solution to the future of Judaea, Samarai and the Gaza Strip lies in broad Jewish settlement, people and resources.

HA'ARETZ says that the government, which has put its settlement policy into the hands of the minister of agriculture, is not impressed by parliamentary and public opposition. It relies on the Coalition majority, and most of the ministers do not even listen to the opposition from some of their colleagues. Mr Ari'el Sharon and Gush Emunim always get what they want and, to complete the picture, the ministerial team in charge of the autonomy negotiations is adopting a policy on procedural matters which appears to be far more intransigent that what could justify the normal tactics concerning the process of the negotiations. It may be that the understanding between the Egyptian and the U.S. delegations is causing us discomfort, but this discomfort does not yet justify a dispute with Washington.

DAVAR says that there is a price for Israel's declared policy or, at least, that of the prime minister, which supports UNIFIL remaining in southern Lebanon. It is hard to complain about the United States because it did not succeed in vetoing the draft resolution which included another condemnation of Israel, but the force's mandate was also extended. The paper adds that wise selectivity in determining the objectives for translating the original decision to hit the terrorists at every opportunity will succeed for us more than rare strikes whose damage to us is sometimes great.

'AL HAMISHMAR thinks that, as concerns the Middle East, the Vienna summit may produce further thought by the Soviet Union about the dangers inherent in continued opposition to the Camp David agreement. As for the Jews and their immigration, the exit of Jews in significant quantities, with all this involves, may be determined as a constant fact, and maybe the Soviet Union, after the summit, will look differently at the positioning of the UN force in Sinai.

JUDAEA, SAMARIA COMMANDER ON LAW, ORDER IN TERRITORIES

TA132034 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Jun 79 TA

[Interview with the commander of Judaea and Samaria, Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer by Rafiq Halabi, time and place not specified--videotaped]]

[Text] [Question] Brigadier General Ben-Eli'ezer, recently an increase of terrorist activity has been felt in the territories. What, in your opinion, are the motives for this?

[Answer] To the best of my understanding, the peace process--that is, the recent political process--has created two processes here: one, general feelings of protest in the area, shared by all strata of the public, against the peace process in general and the autonomy plan in particular; the second, I believe, is that this has brought about a certain feeling among the educated youth, or among the younger stratum of the public here, that the Palestinian state is on the threshold.

If I look at the figures I have before me--and the numbers are rather striking, we have recently detained 1,500 people suspected of terrorist activity--70 percent of them are youths between the ages of 16 and 23. Now, within that age group there are a marked number of educated youths and by this I mean both high school education and also higher education.

[Question] Lately you--the military government and the Defense Ministry--have presented the Bi'r Zayt college as the nursery for hostile terrorist activity. Is this also the reason why you have closed the college?

[Answer] No, no way. Instead of dealing with academic activity in all its spheres, which we encourage and want, it was turned into the leader and the example for feelings of protest: against the administration, against Israel and anti-Zionism. For 6 months it has in fact been the spearhead of the opposition to the political process which is currently underway, that is: both to the peace process and to the autonomy process.

[Question] But it seems to me that this is the regular atmosphere in the territories today?

[Answer] Yes, but not to this extent, not so poisonously, not on this level of lies.

Look, this is the hothouse, this is the hothouse. It is true that I cannot say that this applies to all the students, but you have 1,000 students and suppose among them there are 100 inciters--this serves as an explosive. And suddenly you have 1,000 students who have become the most serious radical center and the chief leader here in the West Bank.

Now, to my deep regret--whatever anyone may say--I have in front of me a list of 47 male and female students--I beg your pardon, 46--who participated in hostile terrorist activity. I also have dates and times and events. This is not negligible. All we are trying to do here is purposeful and follows a certain direction: the direction of coexistence, whereby Jews and Arabs will live here together forever. Are these coexistent relations?

[Question] When you talk about coexistence and you talk about law and order in Bi'r Zayt, do law and order apply only to the Bi'r Zayt Arabs?

[Answer] Law and order in Israel, and this includes the territories too, applies to all the citizens of the State of Israel and the inhabitants of the territories, whether Jews or Arabs. And if you are hinting at the events that had occurred [in Hebron], I can only assure you of one simple thing: Law and order will prevail here and all the residents of the region will abide by it, and we are continuing to investigate. All those who have violated the law will be caught by the authorities.

[Question] Brigadier Ben-Eli'ezer, you are talking about law and order among Arabs, in fact. What do you think about the events that have recently occurred in Hebron: uprooting grapevines, beating up Arabs and more?

[Answer] Look, when I talk about law and order in the territories, I talk about law and order for all the inhabitants of the Judaea and Samaria area. Law and order for Arabs and law and order for Jews. What happened in Hebron is an extraordinary event, a serious occurrence of great gravity. The administration considers it with all due gravity. It is wrong to think that in light of recent publications we have energetically launched an investigation. On the contrary, from the very first moment and because of the seriousness of the issue we have begun investigating, the investigation has been very difficult and there are many objective reasons for this. From the first day this happened we have hurried to begin an investigation and it is still continuing. The fact that two men have been detained proves this and I hope the law will be fully implemented.

NABULUS LEADERS COMPLAIN ABOUT MILITARY GOVERNMENT

TA121955 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1640 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[Text] In a cable they sent today to Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, the heads of the community in Nabulus protested the fact that, according to them, the military police broke the locks of many shops in the town on the day when a general strike was declared against the Elon More settlement. In their cable, they claim that the military government did not permit them to hold a news conference opposing the settlement. "We protest this behavior which ignores the rules that should be followed regarding the inhabitants of conquered territories," the cable states.

ZAMIR CONFIRMS ELON MORE LANDS UNCULTIVATED

TA140943 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[Text] "The area I had recommended for requisition for the Elon More settlement is not a cultivated area," government legal adviser Prof Yitzhaq Zamir told the MA'ARIV correspondent this morning.

Professor Zamir toured the proposed area about 3 weeks ago, as the head of a representation which investigated the ownership of the area. According to Professor Zamir, only a small plot of cultivated land was found in the proposed area, and that plot was not included in his report.

According to Israeli law, the legal adviser noted, the Cabinet is allowed to requisition territory for security purposes. "I cannot conceive that anyone would settle on an area counter to the report submitted."

He explained that the requisitioning of land means that the one who takes control of the plot gets to use it, but the ownership remains with the original owners. On the other hand, expropriation of land means that the ownership is also transferred. In both cases the owners are compensated.

Yesterday Minister Ari'el Sharon blamed television correspondent Rafiq Halabi from the Knesset podium, claiming that in his report on the Elon More settlement he had claimed that the settlement was established on cultivated land.

SUPREME COURT POSTPONES DECISION ON VILLAGERS' APPEAL

TA150811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 15 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Supreme Court Judge Shlomo Asher has transferred to a panel of three judges the request by 17 landowners from the village of Rujayb near the Elon More settlement to issue an order nisi which would cancel the closure of the areas seized for the settlement. No date has been set for the debate. The judge also decided not to issue an interim order banning work in the field.

MK RECHTMAN SUBMITS LETTER OF RESIGNATION

TA130834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 13 Jun 79 TA

[Text] MK Shmu'el Rechtman, who is sitting in jail, announced he is resigning from the Knesset. The resignation will take effect in 48 hours. This morning Rechtman handed the letter of resignation to the two Knesset members, Hayim Corfu and Avraham Sharir, who came to the jail to ask him to resign to prevent hurried, rushed legislation. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Rechtman first asked that the resignation be conditional on the approval on the first reading of an amendment to the law of immunity of Knesset members regarding the resignation of convicted Knesset members.

Finally he agreed to give his colleagues a valid letter of resignation. David Stern from the Herut faction will take MK Rechtman's Knesset seat. David Stern is of Polish origin, 69, and the brother of Avraham Ya'ri Stern, the LEHI [initials for fighters for the freedom of Israel; underground movement at the end of the mandatory regime in Palestine] commander. He was the chairman of the building contractors' center and currently he serves as the honorary president of the organization. He served two terms on the Tel Aviv municipal council and is a partner in a building company.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ENTEZAM DISCUSSES IRAQ, USSR, U.S.

LD141336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Correspondent Mohsen Montaseri's interview with Iranian Government spokesman 'Abbas Amir Entezam--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Why has Iran's position toward Iraq not been officially made clear, while Iraq has violated our airspace and our borders several times?

[Answer] You know that yesterday Iraq's ambassador in Iran wrote a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and apologized for the events which have taken place in Iran. He said that these events were due to mistakes. In any case, as I also said in my previous interview, the events which have taken place are contrary to the principles of good-neighborliness and the fraternal and sincere relations which exist between the two nations. We hope that these relations will get stronger day by day and not be weakened. But, in any case, we condemn such aggressive acts and do not expect them to be repeated, and we hope that they will not be repeated. But, if God forbid, these actions are repeated, then the Iranian Government will take more serious decisions concerning this matter.

[Question] Are Iran and the Soviet Union engaged in signing economic and development contracts at the moment?

[Answer] Iran and the Soviet Union have had mutual contracts for many years now in the field of development projects of the country. You know that they are engaged in the construction of some power generators in the south, the north and the central part of Iran. They are also cooperating with Iran in the projects for the construction of grain silos and other mutual projects. During the past few months since the provisional revolutionary government of the Islamic Republic came to power, we have constantly been in touch with the Soviet ambassador and the economic delegations which they have sent to Iran. We hope that we will arrive at some conclusions so that this cooperation may continue. Basically, the government of the Islamic Republic is anxious to expand its economic relations with all countries and can put into operation the mutual projects which have existed or which are needed in future.

[Question] Mr Amir Entezam, what projects does the government have in order to combat the smuggling of weapons and other smuggled items which are continuously entering our borders either through the sea or land borders?

[Answer] This problem has existed for a long time, and the government has been thinking of finding a solution for this problem. I think within the next week or two we can announce the studies made by the government. We are considering certain laws which after being approved by the cabinet and the Revolutionary Council will be put into operation, and with these laws we will strongly prohibit the smuggling of arms, and not only arms but the smuggling of any other illegal item to the country.

[Question] Could you explain the government's decisions in its last few cabinet sessions concerning the salaries of government employees, bearing in mind that most employees believe that their bonuses have been cut and are facing some financial difficulties? What are the government's projects in this respect?

[Answer] Engineer Moinfar, the minister of state in charge of the Planning and Budget Organization, has frequently explained about this matter. His excellency the prime minister has explained about this matter, and I think I have also explained once or twice about this matter.

The aim of this government in the first instance is to reduce the pay differentials which in the past could even be 100 times different, and to reduce it to a minimum. We should try to get rid of this difference in income which exists between the members of society. What was discussed in the last report by the director of the Planning and Budget Organization in the cabinet [words indistinct] has been reduced to about six times between the minimum and the maximum. The aim of the government is to increase the income of the low income classes whose salaries in the past was about 800 tumans, 1,000 tumans or 1,200 tumans, and as you know the minimum salary is now about 3,000 tumans. A study is now being made, and if this sum is not sufficient for expenses it will be reviewed. Regarding the high income groups, their salaries will not be increased. According to the report which the director of the Planning and Budget Organization presented and which I described, the income of the low income people has increased by 100-105 percent compared to what it was before. As I said, we are making further studies and if there are differences and difficulties, the government will try to solve them in a reasonable way. But one of the difficulties which some of our compatriots have at the moment and which we are also aware of is that the people have made commitments according to their former earnings, which they received in various forms.

They have bought houses, cars, television sets, have gone on trips or have spent more than was within their power and now have to pay the installments. This caused problems and made life difficult for them. Now, I hope that these compatriots can understand the government's difficulties, and show patience and endure the situation until the government can find a solution or until its economic situation improves. In any case, the government is thinking of the people. There is no doubt about it.

[Question] I have a question about an article in ATH-THAWRAH, the organ of the Ba'th Party, in which it seems there was something about Tumbs Islands and Abu Musa. The paper has demanded that they should be returned to Iraq. What is the view of the Iranian Government concerning this subject?

[Answer] I must say that these islands belong to the Iranian Government and nation, and the Iranian Government does not intend to review the question of their ownership.

[Question] What is the fate of the U.S. ambassador to Iran?

[Answer] So far as we know, the strong protests of the U.S. Senate to the Iranian revolution and the outcome of the revolution have caused some coolness in the relations between the two countries. But, as I also said in my last interview, I hope that those who implement the policies of the U.S. Government, not the members of the Congress--as you know those are two completely different things--will pay attention to these questions and will not allow the relations between the Iranian and U.S. nations to deteriorate any further. My own feeling is that these problems will be solved during the next few months.

[Question] Our last question concerns your appointment as Iran's ambassador in Sweden and other Scandinavian countries. First of all, I want to ask what were the reasons for your appointment as ambassador to these countries?

[Answer] In the past our government had relation with the United States and other alined countries and provided for its needs through that group. After the victory of the revolution and the establishment of the revolutionary government, the goal of this government is to develop its relations with the nonalined countries of the world and satisfy its industrial and technological needs from these countries. The five Scandinavian countries, at least for the past half century, have been recognized throughout the world as nonalined countries regarding their noninterference in the political affairs of other countries. Also, from the industrial view point these countries are very advanced.

The duties which have been entrusted to me are to get in touch with these countries and to provide for the industrial needs of our country through these countries which are nonalined nations. This was the reason why I was appointed. Of course, as a soldier of the revolution I will go to any spot where the revolutionary government feels I am needed and will perform my duties. What I should add is that as long as I am here I will still be at my post.

[Question] As the government spokesman?

[Answer] Yes, as the government spokesman and deputy prime minister, and I will perform my duties. When I leave on my mission I will be ambassador. It will take a few days yet; at least, 1 or 2 weeks. Perhaps I will be with you for another session.

[Question] We had news today that the Soviet ambassador has met with the prime minister. I just remembered to ask you about this matter. If possible, please tell us what the discussions were about?

[Answer] Due to having joint projects and a mutual interest in the problems which exist in the region and between the two countries, perhaps we meet the Soviet ambassador more than anyone else. His excellency the prime minister and myself have also been present in these meetings. For these reasons, we had a meeting with the Soviet ambassador today. In our meeting we talked about economic questions which are in the forefront of the national problems. It was a useful meeting.

KHOMEYNI TELEGRAM TELLS OF 'INSULTING' ARREST OF AYATOLLAH

LD141056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The following telegram has been cabled to An-Najaf al-Ashraf on behalf of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate, 14 June 1979, His Eminence Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr, may his benevolence be continued, An-Najaf al-Ashraf:

Recent events, following one after another, have been a cause for regret. (?It was not right) that your excellency, one of our religous and scholarly figures, should be treated in such a manner, nor was it expected or is it expected from Iraqi Government agents (?to behave in border areas) [words indistinct]. With its Islamic movement, the Iranian nation hopes to cut short the hands of all foreigners from all Islamic countries and restore independence to them. It is also expected that, in the same way that nations support and endorse Iran's great Islamic movement, governments would do likewise.

The scholarly seminary of An-Najaf al-Ashraf, which is in the service of Islam and the Muslims, throughout history has safeguarded Iraq's independence as well as other Islamic countries. I do not expect it to be insulted, nor to have one of the most distinguished men of greatness subjected to assault. I advise the Iraqi Government to safeguard this strong bastion which safeguards the country's interests. This is the same advice I gave the deposed shah and the Iranian Government in the past.

I pray to God for greatness for Islam and for independence of Islamic countries. May peace and God's blessings be upon you. [Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES KHUZESTAN, TURKOMAN DELEGATIONS

JN142111 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni received in Qom today a delegation representing the Turkoman community and a delegation [words indistinct] from Khuzestan accompanied by Shaykh 'Isa at-Turfi. They expressed their condemnation and denunciation of the renegade elements and the misguided persons in Khuzestan.

In a speech before the delegations, Ayatollah Khomeyni expressed his pleasure at this meeting which brings together the Sunni and Shi'ite communities. He said: Undoubtedly you are worried because of your experiences in the former era. You were not the only people who suffered oppression and tyranny. This oppression was also directed against us in Qom, which is the center of learning.

The ayatollah said: Everyone was exposed to pressure both during the reign of the shah's father, who ordered the removal of the veil, and during the reign of the shah, who plundered the country and committed crimes everywhere.

Addressing the people of Khuzestan, the ayatollah said: We have not yet been able to apply the laws of the Islamic Republic as they should be applied. This is because the roots of the former regime are still there and its presence is an element of discord between the Arabs and the Persians and between the Sunnis and the Shi'ites. These roots are also instrumental in preventing the workers from reporting for duty and in sowing seeds of mutiny among the farmers.

The ayatollah referred to the government's step to punish foreigners and deport them. He urged the citizens to avoid all differences and exert efforts to rebuild the ruins of the past. He called on the Khuzestan tribes to be patient and to close their ranks and cooperate so as to avoid the negative aspects of the situation and overcome difficulties.

AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ISSUES

ID141254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 79 ID

[Excerpt] Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic to Moscow, who has come to Tehran to deliver certain reports, in an interview with PARS today said: The spirit of the Iranian Islamic revolution cannot be isolated from the social, historical and day-to-day living characteristics of the Iranian people.

Dr Mokri added: From the inception of the revolution, the leadership of the clergy was in effect accepted by the majority of the Iranian people and most strugglers fighting against injustice. Today, not only the Iranian nation, but all the Muslim nations of the Middle East [words indistinct]. He said he who had been one of the supporters and disciples of Dr Mossadeq from the inception of the National Front Party [word indistinct] how some of the (?opponents) of our Islamic revolution have exploited the name of Dr Mossadeq as their antirevolutionary bastion. Mokri added: Undoubtedly, there are patriotic and honest people among those who declare themselves today as supporters of the path of Dr Mossadeq. Be that as it may, however, Iran's revolution has identified its course since 5 June 1963, and Dr Mossadeq's righteous struggles should not be made as an obstacle to or a factor for hesitation or weakening of the Islamic revolution.

The Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union said: The struggling people of provincial cities and rural Iran should come to their senses, and, by eliminating discord, strengthen the Islamic Republic which is solely for the benefit of Iran and Iranian nationhood. He added: Our leader is one; there is no such a thing as one leader in Na'in, one in Damavand, one in Gonbad, one in Qasr-e Shirin and one in Zahedan. We are all one signle nation and our leader is Imam Khomeyni. Other countries cannot be a model or example for us. The people in our provinces and provincial cities should have independence of action and freedom and dynamism concerning their affairs and the decisions regarding their development, economic and security matters.

Today there are many fronts in Iran, for example, which [words indistinct] do not even accept Mossadeq's policy. Some times it seems they are standing against the revolution, or intend to form a new front vis-a-vis the leadership of the revolution. There are certain people who say that it is neither possible nor useful to fit the current social requirements into Islamic tenets. Such an attitude cannot fit into the framework of our Islamic revolution, nor is it in our interests.

The Iranian ambassador to Moscow, with reference to developments in Afghanistan, said: Defending Islam and Muslims does not mean interfering in other people's affairs, and the Soviet Government cannot reproach us in this regard. Furthermore, our northern neighbor will sooner or later realize that the Iranian Islamic Republic enjoys a particular significance in qualitative and quantitative terms, as well as in terms of its international status. The Soviet Union will probably reconsider its policy in line with the wishes of the majority of the Afghan people. This, of course, is up to the nations themsevles to decide on, and we do not wish to interfere in other people's affairs.

With reference to recent developments on the Iraqi border, the Iranian ambassador to Moscow said: Border mistakes and certain written material and provocative and anti-revolutionary measures might be construed as a weakness on the part of the present Iraqi rulers. However, we would like to see that border mistakes are not repeated, and no hostile measures adopted against the Shi'ite religious community in Iraq which could cause them unhappiness or be construed as the Iraqi rulers' fear of our Islamic revolution.

Dr Mokri then turned to the Persian Gulf and pointed out that the name Persian Gulf is something eternal. Moreover, this compound expression is an Islamic one, for Iran is an Islamic country. What links us with other Persian Gulf Muslims is Islamic heritage, not Arab heritage. Opposition voiced against the expression Persian Gulf by certain Arab quarters is tantamount to racism and to causing a rift between Muslim countries. Opposition to the expression Persian Gulf is playing into the hands of the dissensionist colonialist powers.

With regard to Turkey, Dr Mokri said: The withdrawal from CENTO could be a good opportunity for our Turkish neighbors (?to devote greater attention) to Islamic countries, and to further expand their friendly relations with us through economic and technical cooperation.

Comments on Afghanistan, USSR

ID141828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Iranian ambassador to the USSR Mokri has spoken to our correspondent on cultural, political and economic relations between Iran and the USSR. He also commented on an expansion of relations between the two countries: [read by announcer]

By and large, we do not interfere in the internal affairs of any country, especially those of our neighbors; nor do we have any intention of interfering and if we talk of Islam and the defense of justice, and if we utter the word rights, this does not mean that we are interfering in other countries' affairs.

He added: The people of Afghanistan are Muslim and we, too, are Muslim. This has also happened in Christian countries: The Christians in Lebanon have been attacked by Israel and have then enjoyed the support of Christians in France, Germany and Britain. This does not mean, therefore, tnat they are interfering in the internal affairs of another country.

Mokri then said: Ours is an Islamic revolution and the whole world knows this. The Soviet Government too, has already extended its recognition to this Islamic Republic; in fact, the Soviet Government was possibly among the first countries to do this. We are therefore grateful to them. So, in return, we consider ourselves to be their friend. Nevertheless, when we speak of Islam, this does not mean that we are interfering in their internal affairs. Iran is a big country and it has great significance for the rest of the world economically, politically and geographically, in view of the fact that Soviet politicians' political awareness is great, I am certain that they will tend to take Iran's attitude into account.

14 JUNE IRAQI VIOLATION OF IRANIAN AIRSPACE REPORTED

LD150958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Iraqi aircraft have once again violated Iran's airspace. During this air attack, which took place at 2200 last night the Iraqi aircraft strafed Iran's border posts. Iran's border posts in the Salehabad region are already being stringently guarded by members of the gendarmerie, the guerrillas and the brave young men of Ilam provincial city. Following the attack launched by Iraqi aircraft against the country's border regions, the tribes and clans of Ilam Province, together with various groups of the Ilam population, took part in a vast march and denounced the aggressive acts of the Iraqi Government.

Another Death Caused by Air Raid

LD140916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The number of people killed in the bombing of border villages in the Sar Dasht region by Iraqi fighter aircraft has now risen to seven. Announcing this today, the governor of Sar Dasht said that one of the women of Gurgushi village who has been in a coma in a Sar Dasht hospital has died. He said that a quantity of medicine has been supplied by the Tehran society for the protection of the weak for the victims of the seven villages of Sar Dasht, who are at present in a camp organized by the Red Lion and Sun Society.

TANJUG CITES IRAN'S YAZDI ON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

LD141830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, June 14 (TANJUG)--The Iranian Government, in its effort to eliminate internal disagreements and differences on the manner of adoption of an Iranian Islamic constitution, has decided to form a constituent assembly which is to provide the final draft of the constitution to be adopted at a nation-wide referendum. The compromise formula adopted is disclosed by Foreign Minister Yazdi in an interview to the Tehran TIMES.

Yazdi hopes that the procedure of the constitution's adoption and ratification will not take longer than two months. Observers, nevertheless, feel that the final say needs to be heard of the supreme leader of the Islamic revolution who has categorically opposed the idea of a constituent assembly.

NEWSMEN TO RECEIVE DRAFT CONSTITUTION 15 JUNE

LD141620 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The text of the draft constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran will probably be published next week. Dr Yadollah Sahabi, minister of state for revolutionary affairs, in a statement today invited all the representatives of the mass media to come on Friday to get the text of the draft constitution. The media representatives are to visit the office of the minister of state for revolution projects at the Prime Ministry at 1700 on Friday. Also Friday, answers to questions and elucidations pertaining to the text of the draft constitution will be given by relevant authorities.

PRESS FREEDOM BODY REJECTS PRESS LAW BILL

LD140835 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 11 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Text] In a telegram sent to the minister of national guidance yesterday the Organization for the Defense of the Freedom of the Press unconditionally rejected the bill for the press law. The text of the telegram is as follows:

To Dr Minachi, minister of national guidance in the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

What has been published under the name of the bill for the press law not only does not secure freedom of the press: It also puts the freedom to disseminate ideas and have discussions in a much more difficult position than formerly. In the constitutions of many countries, including Turkey, Portugal, Spain, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium the absence of the necessity of concessions [permitting newspapers to publish] and the forbidding of press censorship are clearly stipulated, and there is no reason why Iran's constitution of the future, which will consolidate the gains of our revolution, should be behind the constitutions of other nations in this respect. Therefore, now that the question of the drafting and approval of the future constitution is under discussion, the drafting of a bill for the press law which runs counter to the basic freedoms of the Iranian nation and to the gains of the revolution--and with only 10 days' notice--seems astonishing and unexpected.

Without doubt, the future constitution of Iran, with its emphasis on the prohibition of concessions and censorship, preventing as it does the supression and willful suspension of the press, will secure freedom for publication and discussion, which is a definite right of the Iranian nation. Thus the press will have no need of a separate law, which will be drafted and approved on the basis of the new constitution.

The Organisation for the Defense of Freedom of the Press completely rejects the bill for the press law and we request you to withdraw it.

[Signed] The Organization for the Defense of Freedom of the Press.

JURISTS' DEMONSTRATION IN JUSTICE PALACE REPORTED

LD142140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A large number of people from different groups gathered on the first floor of the Palace of Justice today to show support for the sit-in staged by women apprentice jurists. The sit-in, which is in protest of the women jurists' exclusion from [word indistinct] ceremonies and the separate issuance of their employment documents, began on 9 June. More than 50 social and political groups have announced their support for the women apprentice jurists. A resolution issued by the apprentice jurists in the Palace of Justice was read at the gathering. Concerning the cause of the demonstration it emphasized that the women jurists, while supporting the anti-imperialist position of the leader of the revolution and expressing complete belief in the authenticity of the Iranian revolution in which the self-sacrificing women have played a great part, will never allow sex discrimination to destroy their rights as human beings. The women apprentice jurists request equal rights for women in all aspects of life--social, political, or economic--and the inclusion of these rights in the next constitution. They also ask for the participation of women in the constituent assembly and the specific and clear statement of equal rights for women in civil rights, labor, and civil employment laws and independent judicial rights and the complete guarantee of the right to become judges for women. The women apprentice jurists asked the justice minister to issue their employment documents as soon as possible, and also to enroll women applicants for apprenticeship.

NAVY GUARDS INSTRUCTED TO WATCH FOR SABOTEURS, ARMS SMUGGLERS

LD131109 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 June 79 LD

[Text] The prosecutor general of the Iranian Islamic Republic has instructed the representative of the prosecutor general of the Iranian Islamic Republic in Khuzestan to take the necessary measures, with the assistance of the navy, the border guards of the Iranian Islamic Republic's gendarmerie and local public prosecutors, to protect and safeguard the entire Persian Gulf border region and to prevent the entry of saboteurs and smuggled arms and goods.

IMPORTERS ASKED TO AID CLEARING OF OVERCROWDED DOCKS

LD131111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Owing to over 1 million tons of cargo being piled up at seven of the country's ports, the Ports and Shipping Organization has called on the owners and importers of these goods to clear and haul away their goods from the ports at the earliest possible opportunity. The director general of the Ports and Shipping Organization has announced that a major section of the country's largest port complex 15 km west of Bandar 'Abbas will become operational within the next 3 months. The cargo-handling capacity of the complex operating two shifts a day is estimated at 15 million tons a year.

IRANSHAHR RADIO STATION ATTACKED 14 JUNE

LD141904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from Iranshahr, a number of unidentified persons this afternoon attacked the guard post at the Iranshahr radio station.

After murdering a private soldier named 'Abbas 'Isavi and wounding two other soldiers, they disarmed the sentry guarding Iranshahr radio and vanished. Police officers are looking for the attackers.

TEHRAN REPORTS BOMB INCIDENTS IN KHORRAMSHAHR, ABADAN

LD141810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, two bombs exploded in two places in Abadan and another small bomb exploded in Khorramshahr at midnight last night and this morning. Fortunately, these did not cause any loss of life. It is most probable that the passengers of a car, who intended to create fear and terror, while traveling on their route, tossed out the bombs which only set off a bang.

ZANJAN GOVERNOR REPORTEDLY RESIGNS OVER SECURITY PROBLEM

JN141041 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 14 June--Iranian Zanjan Governor (Hadi Mu'tamani) tendered his resignation to the interior minister yesterday, at a time when the markets and shops in the city were closed. Several marches were staged in the city in protest against the lack of security there. The Iranian newspaper published today said the reason for the governor's resignation is the presence of several centers of power in the governorate, in addition to deterioration in the security situation.

Reinstatement of Governor Petitioned

LD142150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the resignation of the governor general of Zanjan because of the recent events in that city, the workers of the city's communications system asked for his reinstatement in a petition.

Committees Abolished in Zanjan

LD142152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1632 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] An investigation into the problems of the city of Zanjan was conducted today. Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahuti, the chief of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards, Hojjat ol-Eslam Malakuti, the Imam's representative and representatives of people staging a sit in in the governorate took part.

The following measures were announced: Civic affairs will be conducted under the supervision of the clergy beginning today. A number of prominent local figures and tradesmen who do not belong to groups will implement the measures issued under the clergy's supervision. Former contracts with the clergy and the committees are null and void. The decisions approved and signed for execution by the clergy will be distributed under the signature of Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Abolfazl Salimi. Mr Hamid Fakhimju will supervise the general disarmament and will gather all arms at the headquarters and will report to the central headquarters.

Obviously, the deputy governor general, the chief of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in Zanjan and all respectable residents of the city will fully cooperate. Beginning today, all existing committees in the city are abolished.

POLICEMAN CONVICTED, EXECUTED IN GORGAN

LD131746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court in the provincial city of Gorgan, after investigating the dossier of policeman Mohammadqoli 'Alidust, sentenced the officer to death for committing murder and inflicting grievous bodily harm on the struggling people of Gorgan, taking into consideration the testimony given by witnesses, particularly those wounded during the incident in that part of Gorgan where the police headquarters are situated, and for the murder of Barat Abrudi and Rajab Soleymani. The court's sentence was carried out at 0230 this morning. The policeman's basic salary minus the prerequisites will be paid to his family.

INA: SAVAK ELEMENTS ATTACK PRISON IN SHUSHTAR

JN141503 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 14 June--Members of the dissolved SAVAK have attacked the prison in the township of Shushtar, southwest Iran, in an attempt to free one of their colleagues.

Reporting the incident today, the newspaper ETTELA'AT says that the SAVAK men clashed with the police and the Revolutionary Guards. A guard was wounded and an attacker was arrested. The rest of the attackers managed to escape.

KHOMEYNI BANS ALCOHOL, PERMITS NARCOTICS

Madras THE HINDU 29 May 79 p 7 WA

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 28--Hundreds of thousands of peasants in the fertile areas of Iran have begun harvesting what could be the biggest Iranian opium crop of the century. Their enterprise threatends to flood world markets with illicit drugs.

When the monarchy was overthrown last February all official restrictions on the drug trade were swept away with the rest of the shah's administration. America pulled out its narcotic advisers and pedlars began to sell everything from heroin to hashish openly in the streets.

The huge drug problem created by the revolution is increasingly worrying the Government and Iran's religious leadership. When they realised that the shah's security forces had disintegrated, farmers all over Iran hastened to plant papaver somniferum--the poppy from which opium is derived. Now that the lucrative cash crop is ready for harvesting, the country's new rulers have called for strict control of poppy cultivation. But they are probably too late.

One of the problems in stamping out drug addiction in Iran is that Islam's attitude to narcotics is vague. The strict ban on alcohol does not extend to drugs, which are not even mentioned in the Koran.

However, Iran's unofficial head of state Ayatollah Khomeyni, who has come under pressure from doctors to declare drugs haram (taboo), recently denounced heroin-pedlars as "first-class traitors and a danger to society".

Col. Parviz Sahabi, head of the Shahr-e-Now police station, said the big problem facing the authorities was that traffickers had obtained arms during the revolution when all the capital's military armouries were raided by civilians.

AFGHANISTAN

AL-MUSTAQBAL INTERVIEWS AFGHAN REVOLUTION LEADER

JN122303 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 9 Jun 79 pp 16-18 JN

[AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent Fu'ad Matar interview with Borhanoddin Rabbani, secretary general of the Islamic Association in Afghanistan and leader of the revolution against the Taraki government, in London during the week of 3-9 June 1979]

[Text] [Question] Has the revolution carried out by Ayatollah Khomeyni in Iran helped the outbreak of your revolution?

[Answer] The outbreak of the revolution in Afghanistan was not the outcome of the success of the Iranian revolution. We began before the Iranian revolution had succeeded. However, the Iranian revolution has instilled hope and reassurance in our hearts.

[Question] Are there any contacts between you and the leadership of the Iranian revolution?

[Answer] There have been some initial contacts. We are hoping to establish cordial relations with it. We have sent some of our envoys to Iran for this purpose. These envoys have met with some of the leaders and they will also meet with Khomeyni.

[Question] Is the Iranian revolution the ideal model for the desired Islamic change, or are you in Afghanistan going beyond the point reached by the Khomeyni revolution?

[Answer] We see the genuineness of the Iranian revolution, but we are aspiring for a more perfect form of the Islamic revolution; in other words, we want the revolution to cover all aspects of Islam and Islamic thought.

[Question] Have you put your ideas and aspirations down on paper?

[Answer] We have a booklet that contains the aims of the association. These aims, which sum up all our thoughts and ideas, are: The establishment of Islamic rule on the basis of the holy book and the Prophet's traditions, the liberation of the country from foreign domination politically, economically and culturally and the development of the country in all fields so the Muslim Afghan people can assume their place among the other nations and regain the characteristics for which they have been reputed: namely, bravery, piety and nobility.

[Question] I see that you are very enthusiastic about Jerusalem, Palestine and Arab issues in general. I also see that you do not consider the attitude adopted by the USSR and the socialist bloc countries toward these issues as positive. Therefore, you are directing your attacks against these countries instead of the West.

[Answer] We believe that both the socialist bloc countries and the capitalist countries are engaged in a hideous process to exploit and dominate people, although they pursue different methods. The capitalist countries exploit people through establishments of a commercial, cultural and educational nature. [paragraph continues]

The socialist bloc countries overpower and exploit people in the name of workers and peasants and by establishing regimes under military rulers whose only interest is to stay in power and carry out Moscow's orders, as in our case.

[Question] Is your war a religious war or a war for independence?

[Answer] It is a war for the sake of religion and independence.

[Question] Your border with the Soviet Union is 11,000 km long. In the language of aviation, it is a 13-hour flight from one end to the other. I am sure you are aware of what happened in Czechoslovakia when Soviet tanks crushed a similar situation as yours.

[Answer] If the Soviets want to turn Afghanistan into a "new Vietnam"; if they want what happened to the United States in Vietnam to happen to them in Afghanistan, then the Muslim Afghan people will teach them an unforgettable lesson. Our Muslim people cannot remain silent about the domination by the atheist foreigner.

Imperialism is rejected whether in its old or new form.

Furthermore, Afghanistan is not Czechoslovakia and will not be Angola or Ethiopia. The Afghans will fight to the last man. They proved in one year of revolution against the regime which receives its orders from Moscow that they can fight the tanks with stones and the MIG's with old rifles.

(Borhanoddin produced from his briefcase the field map which he shows to every official he has met in the Arab and Islamic countries to explain the fighting position of the Afghan revolution. He began to explain the position to me. I asked him to give me the map so we could print it and return it to him. He also produced photos of military operations, fighters training, old people carrying rifles and marching in rough mountainous terrain and helicopters that have been shot down. He showed me other photos of the type that I usually see with those engaged in liberation movements.)

[Question] Had you captured Soviet officers and experts you would have shaken the world.

[Answer] We killed 300 Soviet officers and experts in the city of Herat. Although Moscow has not admitted this, this does not mean it is not correct. After this incident, Soviet officers and experts began leaving the provincial towns for the capital. The evacuation of the dependents of these Soviet Army officers and experts also began.

[Question] Why did you not photograph these people and distribute the photographs around the world? That would have been more useful for your cause than all the photographs in your briefcase. Once again, why do you not have a single Soviet prisoner. You say that large numbers of men from the army are joining you. Are they not able to bring a single Soviet prisoner with them?

[Answer] One week ago, 2,500 officers and soldiers of the Afghan Army joined us. A helicopter flew over the area controlled by our fighters and signalled that it wanted to land. When it landed there was a great surprise, because inside it there were two Soviet officers.

[Question] Then you do have prisoners but you do not want to show them for some reason.

[Answer] The fighters immediately sentenced them to death and carried out the sentence. They did this because they could not stand seeing a Russian in front of them.

When we heard about this we issued an order not to kill any Soviet people but to hold them hostage.

[Question] China is on your border. Why do you not benefit from the Sino-Soviet conflict and obtain military aid from China with which you can face the Soviets. Or are you not doing this because China is communist and you are anti-communist?

[Answer] Our border with China does not allow for obtaining assistance from them. They are narrow borders and cross a high mountainous region. We will not ask for China's support because we prefer for Afghanistan to remain removed from the Sino-Soviet conflict. If China adopts supportive stands toward us in the face of the aggression to which the Afghan people are being subjected from the Soviet Union and its agent regime in Afghanistan, then this will be appreciated by the Afghan people. China, however, is aware of the Soviet aggression and has not adopted any stand so far. Perhaps its interests require this.

[Question] Why do you not call on the great powers to support you materially and militarily?

[Answer] Being a small state, Afghanistan does not want to be under anyone's tutelage and does not want to be an arena of conflict for the world's great powers. We are waging a war of independence and our weapon is our great faith. When we rely on a major power to confront another major power, this means that we are losing our independence. We do not believe that the major powers--be they Eastern or Western--are anxious for the small states to be independent.

[Question] What is specifically required of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] What is required of the Soviet Union as a major power is for it to reserve its real friendship with the Afghan people. It should not protect a band of criminals who are ruling the Afghan people against their will. The continued Soviet support for the agent regime in Afghanistan increases the hostility of the Afghan people toward them daily.

[Question] What about the question of atheism which is part of the reason for your war?

[Answer] The Soviet Union is free to choose the ideology it wants inside its borders. However, when it imposes this ideology on neighboring or distant countries then it becomes an imperialist power.

[Question] But there are in Afghanistan forces that are friendly with and allied to the Soviet Union. If these forces did not enjoy any peopularity they would not have been able to come to power.

[Answer] One day after the Soviet Union abandons the regime in Afghanistan this regime will fall.

[Question] Can you specify to me the number of communists in Afghanistan? And can you define to me who the enemies you are fighting against are?

[Answer] The number of communists is very small in Afghanistan. They number a few thousand. If it were not for the Soviet Union mobilizing some officers inside the army they would not have been able to stage a military coup or seize power. Regarding our enemies, they are the officers who receive orders from Moscow, the Soviet officers who receive orders from Moscow, the Soviet officers and experts who support the agent regime in Afghanistan, and members of the ruling party.

[Question] If you should overthrow the regime and take over power, will you execute these enemies, as is happening in Iran?

[Answer] We have lists of the names of those who are committing crimes against our people. Our sentences will be just.

[Question] Have you killed any prominent officers in the Afghan Army yet?

[Answer] Yes, we have. Our fighters killed the senior officer in charge of torture. His name is Major General (Monkeri).

[Question] How many fighters are taking part in the war?

[Answer] There is no specific number. We have now entered the stage of general mobilization, so that everyone who finds a rifle becomes a fighter and joins us against the enemy. The number of our fighters is increasing daily. For example, when we began the revolution in the area of Nurestan 9 months ago, 20 days after the seizure of power by the communist regime under Nur Muhammad Taraki, we were 400 fighters. Today, there are 10,000 fighters in this area alone.

[Question] Is there any coordination between you and the Palestinian resistance? The revolution of Ayatollah Khomeyni has benefitted a great deal from coordination with Fatah. After the revolution's success Fatah reared the fruits of this coordination.

[Answer] So far there is no coordination, but we look forward to unity of ranks among fighters--although the PLO may have some reservations on the basis that we are waging a war against the Soviets, who are on good terms with the PLO. I should stress that we on our side do not have any reservations.

[Question] Are there any Arab states helping you?

[Answer] So far, none.

[Question] Have you for instance asked for help from Libya or from Saudi Arabia? These two states--each in its own way--render assistance to anticommunist movements.

[Answer] We have sought contacts and we have requested assistance. But so far no Arab state has responded to our request. But it is certain that the developments that will take place in Afghanistan will make many people review their stands.

[Question] What do Jerusalem and Palestine mean to you in Afghanistan?

[Answer] We consider Jerusalem an Islamic issue, not at Arab one. We consider Palestine an Islamic country and it is the duty of every Afghan to seek to liberate it from the Zionists. This is not new for the people of Afghanistan. About 16 years ago there was a call to volunteer for Palestine. People queued in the hundreds outside the Arab embassies in Kabul to volunteer. There were men and women. There were unparalleled fund-raising campaigns. I remember an old lady selling her jewellery and then contributing the money for the Palestinian cause.

At the end of our interview, I asked Borhanoddin Rabbani to introduce himself. He said:

My name is Borhanoddin Rabbani Mohammad Yosef. I was born in 1940. I completed my preparatory school education in my hometown of Badakhshan, which is close to the Soviet border. I attended secondary school in Kabul. Then I joined the faculty of Shari'ah and law at Kabul university. I graduated and was appointed a lecturer at the university. I stayed 3 years at the university, and in 1966 left for Cairo where I won my M.A. in Islamic ideology and philosophy from Al-Azhar.

I spent 2 and 1/2 years in Cairo. I returned to Afghanistan in 1968 and was appointed professor at Kabul university's faculty of arts and faculty of Shari'ah. In this period I founded a magazine called sher'iyat, (that is, shari'ah).

Prior to my departure for Cairo I and others had founded a secret society to carry out Islamic work and to change the corrupt rule in Afghanistan. After my return I began to reactivate the movement among the youth and the various sectors of the people. In 1972 I was elected secretary general of the society.

One year after Muhammad Daoud came to power they decided to arrest me. However, a demonstration by university students prevented the policy from carrying out the arrest order. I found I had to go into hiding, and so left secretly for the tribal areas between Pakistan and Afghanistan. There in 1974 we founded the armed resistance which developed and reached its present stage.

I am married with six children. I have read Marxist books and come to the conclusion that it does not suit our society and ideology. Theory is not the same as application.

INDIA

FURTHER COURT PROCEEDINGS REPORTED IN GANDHI CASES

BK141618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jun 79 BK

[Text] In special courts in New Delhi, proceedings against Mrs Gandhi and others have begun. In the special court of Mr Justice M.L. Jain, it was argued on behalf of Mrs Gandhi and others that the time has run out for the court to try them for alleged conspiracy to harrass four government officers collecting information about the Maruti car project [of Sanjay Gandhi]. Further arguments on this will be heard on the 27th of this month.

The other special court, of Mr Justice M.S. Joshi, has summoned Mr. V.C. Shukla [information minister in Mrs Gandi's Cabinet] to appear on the 9th of next month in the case in which misuse of authority has been alleged to get Congress Party election posters designed by DAVP [Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity] artists.

The special court of Mr Justice Joshi will hear the jeep scandal case tomorrow. In this case, Mrs Gandhi, Mr P.C. Sethi and four others are accused of having pressurised several industrialists for the supply of 139 jeeps worth about 7 million rupees without payment of cost or higher charges.

KUNDU REITERATES SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

BK141009 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jun 79 BK

[Text] India has reiterated its support to the liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia. This was conveyed by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu, to President Kaunda and other leaders during his recent visit to Zambia.

Mr Kundu told newsmen in New Delhi that there is an overwhelming support for India's policy in the countries he visited in Africa. Mr Kundu also said that a high-level delegation from Uganda will visit India shortly to identify areas of cooperation. India was already offered two loans worth 75 million rupees to Uganda for the purchase as well as shipment of Indian railway wagons and coaches.

PAKISTAN

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN APPROVED

BK141722 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Political observers in Islamabad said today they agree with the Indian prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, that there should be no outside interference in Afghanistan. They said in stating as much in Moscow, Mr Desai has upheld the position which has been repeatedly observed by Pakistan.

According to reports emanating from Moscow and New Delhi, Mr Morarji Desai also said the regime in Kabul should try to acquire acceptability among the Afghan people instead of blaming Pakistan for its troubles. This, the observers said, is again wholly in accord with Pakistan's own position. They added Pakistan would be happy if the Afghan Government could consolidate its position internally and restore peace and stability in the country to enable the 100,000 Afghan refugees, who are taking shelter on Pakistan soil, to return to their hearths and homes.

HAQ INFORMED OF PNA STAND ON LOCAL BODY POLLS

BK141738 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A four-member PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] delegation headed by Maulana Mufti Mahmum met President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. The meeting lasted about 1 hour.

The PNA chief told newsmen afterwards that the president was informed of the PNA General Council's opinion that there was no need to hold a roundtable conference, as it felt there was general consensus among all the political parties that the local bodies elections should not be held before the general elections. In the PNA's view a round-table conference, instead of proving fruitful, could create complications. He said the president was also informed of the PNA's suggestion that elections in Azad Kashmir should be held before the general elections in Pakistan. He was further informed that the PNA was against the levying of new taxes or increase in the present taxes in the new budget.

The PNA delegation included Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Mian Tufail Mohammad and Sardar Sikandar Hayat. The president's side included Lt Gen F.A. Chishti and Maj Gen Jamal Syed Mian.

SRI LANKA

TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES TAMIL RIGHTS, DIVISION OF ISLAND

BK131314 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] is a political enigma because it publicly demands a separate state but privately seems to suggest that it will settle for something less than a separate state. This is because it appears to want to keep the extremists in the party satisfied. This view was expressed by the minister of trade and shipping, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, in an interview in Colombo with the ASSOCIATED PRESS, an American news agency.

The minister said the TULF was undermining the position of the moderates among the Sinhalese people, while their propaganda was making it more difficult to solve the real problems of the country. He described the TULF as basically a Jaffna chauvinistic party and said it was in reality a Jaffna united liberation front.

Mr Athulathmudali said that the present government had acknowledged that there was a problem where the Tamil-speaking minority was concerned, while the previous administration had taken the view that there was no such problem. The government had accorded the Tamil language constitutional status which the TULF had not been able to achieve earlier. Under the present dispensation, discrimination on account of language will not be permitted. This was a fundamental right. While Sinhalese was the official language, both Sinhalese and Tamil were national languages. All fundamental rights including those related to language had been made justifiable, while Tamil was now constitutionally a language of record in the north and east.

In response to a question on moves by some people to affect a division of the island into two republics, the minister replied: Some people yes, but not all the people who talk about it.